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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and householders' particulars. Teaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George—Albert Deakins, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 18, Knights of Maccoches—Robert D. Wilkey, Commander; Charles S. Crowell, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WATSON, No. 879, Foresters of America—James Graham, Chief Ranger; Joseph J. Dence, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—John T. Allen, President; Patrick P. Reynolds, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)—President, Miss Catherine Curley; Secretary, Jennie Fontaine. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

BENEDICT LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—John W. Schwarz, Chancellor; Commander, Robert S. Franklin, Recorder of Records and Seals. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAUGHTERS OF THE THISTLE, No. 3—President, Mrs. Anna Thompson. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

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Committee of 25.

The committee of 25 is still at work on the budget for the year, and has progressed considerably. The figures thus far presented are not very different from last year.

The meeting on Tuesday evening was a long one, and there was much discussion. Mr. Kerr reported for the committee on police department, stating that the opinion of committee the salaries paid to the officers and men were not excessive. He cited a number of other cities in New England, in which the salaries ran about the same or higher. He explained the duties of several of the officers of the department, and later Chief of Police Crowley was called in to still further explain matters. He said that the number of officers is smaller than it was several years ago, and it could not safely be further reduced. The item was finally approved by the committee.

On recommendation of the same committee an item of \$2500 for repairs to the City Hall was approved.

The committee on school department reported and caused much talk. The first item was that of salaries for teachers, and Dr. Barker, who is chairman of the school committee as well as a member of the committee of 25, explained the system of salaries and also answered comments on the expense of the high school. He was also called upon to explain matters of detail of expenses of the department, until another member of the committee suggested that the committee was not investigating the school department that was preparing the budget for the year. The item of salaries was approved and afterward the other items recommended by the committee.

Admiral Chadwick reported for the committee on health department, presenting a long statement. The first part dealt with the home for incurable consumptives, which is now located in the emergency hospital under the auspices of the board of health. The committee reported that the Newport Hospital is now able to take these patients and the cost of maintaining them there would probably be lower than at the emergency hospital. Figures were quoted to show the expense at present. The offer of the Newport Hospital is to take not exceeding 14 cases of incurable pulmonary tuberculosis at a cost of \$6,500 per annum. The committee recommended that the proposition be accepted and that the city physician be the examiner to decide who shall be admitted under the contract. The committee approved this section of the report.

The committee further recommended the repeal of the present law constituting the board of health, the board of aldermen thereby becoming the board of health; also the passage of an ordinance creating the office of superintendent of health, a health inspector, a clerk and a school nurse. The superintendent of health is to be elected for a term of three years by the representative council and is to be the executive officer of the board. The health inspector is to be nominated by the superintendent and elected by the board of aldermen, who shall be the school inspector and bacteriologist at a salary of \$1200. The clerk is to have a salary of \$700 and is to be nominated by the superintendent and elected by the board of aldermen. The school nurse is to have a salary of \$1000. It further recommends that the inspector of nuisances and inspector of milk be placed under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of health. This report was adopted by the whole committee. The sub-committee further recommended that the contract with the Newport Hospital for the care of other tuberculous cases be renewed and that the matter of establishing the office of inspector of meats, etc., be not recommended for the present.

There was no appropriation recommended for bell ringing.

The regular meeting of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held on Tuesday evening in their room in the old State House, when routine business was transacted. It was decided to limit the attendance at the Washington's Birthday entertainment to the members of the Chapter. Delegates and alternates were elected to attend the national Congress in Washington in April.

The Independent Ice and Cold Storage Company is shipping fish to New York and Philadelphia in car load lots with considerable frequency. The new plant of the company is big enough to take care of a lot of fish and the rooms were well filled before the season closed.

The new sea wall on Ocean avenue is practically completed and the winter storms no longer have any terror for the contractors.

Lincoln's Anniversary.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was appropriately observed in Newport on Friday. The schools in particular, and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, paid tribute to the memory of the great statesman. There were salutes at noon and a very general display of national colors throughout the day, while all the government offices, and some places of business remained closed throughout the day. There was a very general holiday appearance throughout the city but there was not the noise and sport of some holidays, the people apparently taking well the suggestion of the Governor that the day should be passed quietly.

There were formal programmes in honor of the day in all the schools. Although the most pretentious exercises were those of the Rogers High School and Grades VIII and IX, there were exercises of some kind in practically all the schools and details from the Lawton-Warrel Post were in attendance. With the exception of the two schools mentioned, all the others held their exercises in their own rooms, most of them occurring at 3 p. m. but a few at other times during the day. The orders from the school department were that the schools should suspend their regular routine at any time when the details from the post should arrive.

The Rogers High School classes assembled in the large hall of the Rogers building at 9 o'clock for their formal programme. There were pictures of Lincoln displayed on the wall and the new Gettysburg tablet presented by Hon. Daniel B. Fearing occupied a prominent place in the building. There was a large attendance of friends of the pupils as well as members of the Grand Army, school committee, and others.

After a musical selection by the school, Commander James H. Hampton made brief introductory remarks as presiding officer, speaking of the significance of the day and the great debt which this country owes to Abraham Lincoln. He presented the principal orator of the occasion, Rev. Joseph Cooper, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, who delivered an able and interesting address upon the life and work of Lincoln. There was another selection by the school, after which Junior Vice Commander George A. Pritchard read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

After more music, Miss Edith May Tiller, Regent of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented the prizes offered by the Chapter for the best essays on historical subjects; the recipients being Miss Ruth E. Nason and Miss Mary M. Parsonage. The essay which won the first prize, entitled "Washington and Lincoln," was read by its author, Miss Nason.

The exercises closed with the singing of America, while the audience remained standing.

The exercises of Grades VIII and IX were also held in the Rogers assembly hall, these taking place in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Commander James H. Hampton again presided. The principal speaker of the occasion was Rev. James Austin Richards, pastor of the United Congregational Church. The Gettysburg Address was again read by Junior Vice Commander George A. Pritchard, and at the close the audience joined in singing America. The exercises were interspersed with music by the school.

Frank Jenck, a resident of Jamestown, has been sent to the State Hospital for the Insane for treatment. He created much excitement on the island of Conanicut last Sunday, flourishing a revolver and trying to force his way into different houses. In order to subdue him it was necessary to call out the fire department, and he was then sent to Newport in a special boat. It is believed that the recent death of his wife, added to other troubles, finally wrecked his reason, but it is hoped that the disease will yield to treatment.

There was an alarm of fire from box 62 Tuesday evening which called a portion of the department for a long run down to the Lily pond where grass fires were thought to be threatening the ice houses. The chemical streams were sufficient to extinguish the flames. One feature of the alarm was that two full rounds were struck on the bells and whistles, the system somehow failing to stop when the first round was completed. It made lots of noise.

Alderman William Shepley has again been operated upon for the same trouble as caused the previous operation. He is getting along well and will probably be around again in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wood have returned from a trip South.

Alleged Hold-Up.

The Newport police have had under investigation this week a story of a hold-up on one of the dark streets of the city, which they seem to think is rather "fishy." There are many puzzling circumstances connected with the case and the officers of the department cannot tell exactly how to class it.

A man giving his name as William McGuinness, claiming to have come to Newport to represent a correspondence school, says that he was a victim of a veritable hold-up at the point of a revolver, during which he was wounded in the hand by a pistol shot. There is no doubt but that he was shot, for his injury was dressed by a reputable physician who stated to the police that there were traces of powder burns.

According to the story told to the police, McGuinness arrived in Newport on Tuesday afternoon and engaged a room at the Perry House. In the evening he went out for a stroll about the city, taking in part of the Bellevue avenue district and finally finding himself on King street, a short thoroughfare leading from William to Bowery street back of the King estate. While walking through this street he says that he was approached by a man who asked him the time. McGuinness replied that he would tell him as soon as he reached a spot that was light enough to see. The stranger immediately presented a revolver at him and demanded his money. The victim produced about seven dollars and handed it over, when the assailant forthwith demanded his overcoat. McGuinness says that he took off the coat but instead of handing it to the man threw it on the ground. As the other stopped to pick it up, McGuinness grappled with him and in the struggle was shot through the hand and his assailant made his escape.

McGuinness then knocked on the door of a house not far away and asked to be directed to a physician. He was sent to Dr. M. F. Wheatland, who dressed his wounded hand and later sent word to the Police Station of the circumstance. McGuinness was interviewed and upon learning his story Inspector Tabin was sent out to try to locate his assailant. One man was quickly brought to the station by the Inspector but McGuinness at once said that he was not the party.

Further investigation by the police revealed some peculiar circumstances. Although the neighborhood where the hold-up is alleged to have occurred is dark, it is not secluded and there were many persons near enough to the scene at the time apparently to have heard a revolver shot, but none who were interviewed by the police heard the shot nor heard any calls for help. The thief did not attempt to get his victim's watch nor to satisfy himself that there was no money left, for as a matter of fact McGuinness had more money left than he claimed to have been robbed of.

McGuinness desired to start for Boston Wednesday forenoon but was requested to remain a few hours longer in order that the police might make further investigation. This he did willingly and had a long talk with the officers at the station but without throwing any additional light on the affair.

On Thursday morning, a school boy passing through the Paran Stevens estate on Bellevue avenue found a new revolver on the grass. It was turned over to the police and was thought without much doubt to be the one with which McGuinness was shot. It was a small arm, almost a toy; of 22 calibre size, and was fully loaded with the exception of one chamber which had been fired. The police do not think that the finding of this revolver adds any strength to the story that McGuinness told, as they figure that a highwayman would not have been likely to throw away his arms, nor is it reasonable to suppose that that would have been the style of a dream selected by a genuine "bad man."

Apparently the government is thoroughly in earnest in its intention to build a naval hospital on the Mail-land property in this city. A letter has been received in Newport this week from the Surgeon General of the Navy asking what is the status of the proceedings regarding the new Washington street boulevard and suggesting that unless prompt action is taken the hospital may go to some other city. It is the very general sentiment of the citizens of Newport that we ought to secure the hospital for this city if there is any way to do it, and it is very probable that the boulevard scheme may be abandoned by the board of aldermen.

A Texas dinner is to be served soon, for which an order of 500 humming birds has been placed. If there is any difficulty found in filling the order the balance could probably be made up from New Jersey mosquitoes and no one would know the difference.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening, when routine business was transacted, the meeting being a short one.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

The total enrollment for four weeks ending January 20 was 3,686, the average belonging 3,885.1, average attending 3,152.1, per cent. of attendance 81.1, the cases of tardiness 611, and the cases of delinquency 76.

This total of 3,686 is 15 in excess of January of last year, in spite of the fact that the Callender kindergarten is still closed.

In the Townsend Industrial School, 1,212 pupils were enrolled.

The evening school statistics for four weeks ending February 5, were as follows:

Elementary.	Enrolled.	Average
Mechanical drawing.	160	39.7
Bookkeeping.	32	11.4
Freehand drawing.	22	11.9
Stenography.	18	6.8
Typewriting.	82	11.4

Since the last meeting of this board the Board of Health has reported eight cases of diphtheria and one case of scarlet fever, and nine children have been excluded from school.

The total expenditures for January were \$11,420.95.

The following results reported by the census takers agree so closely with the enrollment in the school registers that they seem to be as correct as any statistics can be:

Public.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Parochial.	1,630	1,485	3,015
Private.	521	402	1,018
Non-scholar.	42	46	88
Total.	1,211	1,933	3,144

This is an increase of 101 over 1908 and 91 of these are in the public schools. The number not attending included children below seven years who are not obliged to go to school and those over 14 who may have labor certificates. When these were subtracted it was necessary for the board to investigate 24 cases. Of these, ten are physically incapacitated, four have certificates, three are attending school, four have been notified to attend school, two were found to be below school age, and one case has not been investigated. A more complete report will be made later.

Teachers' Retirement Fund.

A modest citizen has sent to the secretary of this fund a check for \$50. This, with the January payment of the teachers, and the February interest on a part of the fund, will make a total of about \$23,820.00. The teachers now expect to clear more than \$150 on the Lincoln medals.

Major Theodore K. Gibbs.

Because of the long continued kindness of the late Major Gibbs to the public schools, the school flags were floated at half-mast on the day of his funeral. The older pupils will recall the school festivals held on his own grounds and the generous entertainment, some two, have medals that were his gifts; others received prizes for excellent work in the Townsend Industrial School; still others have enjoyed the attractions of the June circus, and many others have received through his authorized agent shoes that enabled them to attend school. Even the teachers when ill have received favors from him. It goes without saying that Major Gibbs will be missed, especially by the shoeless. Is there not some well-to-do citizen who would like to have the rare pleasure of continuing this last beneficence?

Extension.

On the thirteenth of January your superintendent spoke to the teachers of Milford, Mass., at the close of the afternoon session, and in the evening he gave an address to one of the rival literary clubs of the town. On the twentieth, by request of the school authorities of Portsmouth, he assisted the state commissioner of education in the dedication of their new school-house. Last week he was appointed a member of a special committee of the Federation of New England Harvard Clubs on the college requirements.

The report of Trust Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 171; number of cases of truancy (public), 6; parochial, 8; number out for illness and other causes, 162; number of different children truant, 7; number found not attending school, 10; number sent to public schools, 6; number sent to parochial schools, 2; number of certificates issued, 3.

The girl whose name was presented for prosecution at your last meeting, I am pleased to state is now attending school regularly.

I recommend the prosecution of John Lyons of 840 Thames street, for not sending his daughter Mary to school according to law.

The committee on text books recommended the adoption of German Composition by Paul R. Pope as a new text book for the Rogers High School. Superintendent Lull stated that the enlarged Callender School would be ready for occupancy by Monday and Mr. Henry C. Anthony had informed him that the department could have several days in which to remove its property after the lease expired. Mr. Lull said that the Trustees of Long wharf had expended about \$28,000, and he suggested a vote of thanks to them.

Mr. Henry M. McGrath of the Post Office has returned from his vacation which he spent in New York city.

Recent Deaths.

Alexander Y. Hudson.

Mr. Alexander Y. Hudson, formerly of this city, died at his home in Nyack, N. Y., on Sunday after a considerable illness. Although he was born in Ireland the greater part of his life had been spent in this country. He learned his trade as a printer while a young man, and learned it thoroughly. He had worked in New York, Chicago and other places, being for many years employed on newspapers in Nyack, N. Y. Some fifteen years ago he came to Newport and worked on the MERCURY, the News and the Herald, being for several years foreman of the Herald job department. When his health failed he returned to his former home in Nyack, where he died.

He leaves a widow, who was Miss Mamie Buckhout; also one brother, Mr. Robert Hudson of this city.

There were lively times on the steamer Beavertail of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company last Sunday afternoon. On her last trip from this city she carried a number of soldiers who had been celebrating the arrival of their monthly pay, and in consequence there was trouble. There were several minor rows from the time the boat left Newport and after ineffective attempts had been made to stop them the vessel was headed back to this city and the police were notified to come and get the men. Inspector Tobin and several patrolmen responded and took the soldiers to the lockup. All pleaded guilty with the exception of a corporal who preferred to stand trial, as he claimed that he was merely trying to separate the fighters. A peculiar incident in connection with the case was that when the corporal was taken to the court-house on Tuesday for trial the lock of the handcuffs refused to yield to the key and a blacksmith had to be called in to saw the bracelets off.

The New England Navigation Company came very near losing another valuable steamer by fire this week. On Monday the wharves at New London were visited by fire and the steamer Maine which was lying alongside was only saved by the prompt action of her crew who succeeded in battling her out before the flames had made serious headway on her. As it was she was badly scorched along one side and a few staterooms suffered from the flames. The Maine was brought to this city Monday afternoon and was tied up at the Old Colony repair shops for painting and repairs. The New Hampshire is taking her place on the run, and until the wharf is rebuilt at New London, Stonington will be the terminus of the Norwich Line.

Mr. John Worthington, for several years editor of the Newport Herald from 1895 to 1898, died in Cooperstown, N. Y., on Tuesday. He was a gentleman of high culture and considerable literary attainment and had produced a number of volumes of merit. He was formerly United States consul at Malta.

Hon. Daniel B. Fearing has presented to the Rogers High School a handsome bronze tablet inscribed with Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. The tablet will probably be placed in the library of the Rogers building.

Work is still progressing on the Vanderbilt building at the Y. M. C. A. A large supply of slate for the roof is now on the ground and the roofers have begun to place it where it will do the most good.

The body of E. J. Connell, who died in the West Indies a few weeks ago, arrived in this city on Friday. The funeral will be held at St. Mary's church to-day.

Mrs. Slocum, widow of Job Slocum, left Friday for an extended visit to Chicago being accompanied by her son-in-law, Mr. Charles D. Martin, as far as New York.

Mrs. John LaFarge was called to New York Friday on account of the slight illness of her husband, the noted artist.

Congressman-elect William Paine Sheffield spoke in Providence Friday night before the Pioneer Republican Club.

Major and Mrs. Brooks have left Fort Adams for San Francisco, where Major Brooks has been ordered for duty.

Captain Joseph P. Cotton has started on a two weeks trip to New York and Baltimore.

Election of Officers.

Brotherhood of the First Presbyterian Church.

President—Harold Pringle.
Vice President—Alfred W. Holland.
Treasurer—Daniel Storrie.
Secretary—James Edward.
Committee on Resolutions—Topham committee.
Dr. W. C. Woodard, Reception committee.
Alexander J. Maciver, Membership committee.
William McMillan, Supper committee.
George H. Taylor.

Lady Betty Across the Water

By C. N. & A. M. WILLIAMSON

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Chapter 7

IN the afternoon Mrs. Ess Kay and I, in our thinnest muslin, went out in the motor. We whizzed up Fifth avenue for several "blocks" (as she called them), turned into an expensive looking side street and stopped before one of the most enormous buildings I ever saw in my life. It seemed only half finished, for the steel columns of its skeleton were still visible around the ground floor and the street before it was still cluttered with bricks and boards and rubbish. In the hallway men were working like active animals in an immense cage. Suddenly from among them I saw emerge a beautifully dressed little girl, foaming with lace frills, led by a trained nurse in a gray and white uniform. They were actually being let out of the lift, which had swooped down with appalling swiftness by a man in a livery.

"Good heavens," I exclaimed, "what a queer place for a child and its nurse to be in."

"My dear girl, they live there," said Mrs. Ess Kay rather scornfully. "That is Mrs. Harvey Richmond Taylor's little Rosemary with her nurse."

"People live on top of those poles like Jack in a beanstalk!" I exclaimed. "How appalling!"

As I looked through the hallway up sprang the lift once more, and there and swift as one of the rockets which I used as a child to be afraid might strike the angels. A minute of suspense and it swooped down again with two girls in it. I felt as if it were a thing I oughtn't to be seeing somehow; it was so much like springing on the digestive apparatus of a skeleton.

"You see," explained Mrs. Ess Kay, "the Taylors and other people were frightfully anxious to get in. The rest of the building will be finished soon, and this is going to be one of the swiftest apartment houses in New York."

"This is an apartment house!" cried I, thinking of the dull streets in London, where almost every door has "Apartment" printed over it in gilt letters or else hanging crooked and dejected on a nail. "But, oh—perhaps you mean it's flats."

"For goodness sake, don't say 'flats' to Margaret Taylor," exclaimed Mrs. Ess Kay, marshaling me into the mammoth skeleton. "Over here, only common people live in flats; our sort have 'apartments.'"

"It's just the other way round with us," I explained. "Those who have flats would be furious if you said they lived in apartments."

"You English are so quaint in some ways," remarked Mrs. Ess Kay, and though I didn't answer, I was surprised. It's all well enough for us to think Americans odd, and we are accustomed to that, for everybody says they are, but that they should think our ways queer does seem extraordinary, almost ludicrous.

By this time we were in the lift, which shut upon us with a vicious snap and then tossed us up toward the roof of the world. I do hope one doesn't experience the same sensation in dying, though in that case it would be worse going down than up.

Before I had time to do more than gasp we were at the top, and as we waited for an instant outside Mrs. Harvey Richmond Taylor's door I should have liked to pinch my cheeks lest my fright had left me pale.

She has a friend who lives in a flat near the park for the season, and once I was taken there. I thought it quite beautiful, but though the friend's a countess and very rich the flat is poor compared with this topheavy nest of Mrs. Taylor's.

In a white drawing room where the only spots of color were the roses—masses of pink roses in gold bowls—a Madonna-like being was reclining in a green and white billow of a lace tea gown on a white sofa. She held out both hands to Mrs. Ess Kay and looked at me, apologizing for not getting up.

When you come to examine her, the only thing really Madonna-like about Mrs. Harvey Richmond Taylor is her way of going her hair. It's parted in the middle and falls softly down in brown wings on either side of rather a high forehead, white enough to match her drawing room. She has gently curved eyebrows, too, but under them her dark eyes are as bright and sharp as a fox terrier's. She has pale skin, red lips and thin features, with a stick out chin, cut on the same pattern as Mrs. Ess Kay's, though it isn't as square yet, because she is years younger—perhaps not more than twenty-eight.

Mrs. Ess Kay introduced us, in a more precise way than we have at home, and Mrs. Taylor said that she was very happy to meet me, which I should have thought particularly kind if I hadn't found out that it's a sort of formula which Americans think it polite to use.

She talked to me a good deal and wanted to know how I liked America, of course, I was sure she would do that.

Then Mrs. Ess Kay explained that I was interested in her apartment being up so high and thought her plucky to live in it before the house was finished. This amused Mrs. Taylor very much.

"We are just thankful to be in it," she said. "I was tired out with house-keeping, the serious question is too awful."

"I see you're a trained nursemaid."

for Rosemary," said Mrs. Ess Kay. "We met them going out."

"Isn't Rosemary a pet?" Mrs. Taylor asked me as if she were speaking of somebody else's little girl.

"Sweet," I said. "Has she been ill?"

"No. Do you think she looks delicate?"

"It was the hospital nurse"—I began, but Mrs. Taylor laughed.

"Oh, I suppose that would strike you as funny. But we often have them for our children. We poor New York women have so much to do socially we have to be relieved of all feeling of responsibility if we don't want to come down with nervous prostration. I shall hang on to this same nurse for years if she'll stay; she's so good and only \$10 a week. When Rosemary grows up and comes out she will be her maid, you know, Lady Betty. Do you ever have trained nursemaids in England?"

"No," I said. "Fancy?"

"Oh, it's a splendid thing for a girl—nothing like it. You see, the woman looks after her like a maid and a nurse."



Reclining in a green and white tea gown.

both; makes sure her bath's the right temperature, takes care of her if she gets the grip, sits up and gives her beef tea or chocolate after balls, massages her and things like that. I used to have one myself, but a woman after she's married is different from a maid. She must have a French woman for her hair if she respects herself."

I said meekly that I supposed so, and then Mrs. Taylor left me to myself for a few minutes, while she talked to Mrs. Ess Kay. They compared notes about appendicitis, which they called the fashionable complaint, and Mrs. Taylor suddenly exclaimed:

"Oh, my dear, I have had just the smartest idea. As soon as Dr. Pearson will let me go to Blue Bay I tell you I mean to wake them up there. What I'll do is to have an appendicitis lunch. It'll be rather conducive, won't it?"

"You are the most original thing!" exclaimed Mrs. Ess Kay. "How are you going to manage?"

"Oh, nobody shall be invited except those who have had it, and the great feature will be the decorations, operating instruments, you know, and hospital nurses, and—oh, I don't know what all yet, but I'm thinking it out. It was 'Corra M'chey's' cat lunch that put it in my head." She turned to me. "Only women are asked or a cat lunch couldn't be worked. Is it so with you, too?"

"I'm afraid our women would think it a bore if there were no men," I answered. "Anyway, there always are some, I believe. I'm not out yet. Do tell about the cat lunch."

"Oh, it was only a pretty smart trick of my friend, Mrs. Pritchey. She was a rich young widow from the west with millions and very pretty and lively, so some of the old cats snubbed her and tried to keep her out of New York society when I was introducing her around. But she got her foot in at last, so tight they couldn't help themselves, for the Van Tortens took her up and she was made. So what did she do but give a big lunch, inviting all the women who had been the meanest to her, and not another soul. The whole table decoration consisted of cats, vases made of cats, flower arrangements shaped like cats, and a little gold cat with emerald eyes for each woman to take away with her, so she wouldn't forget the lunch in a hurry. And would you believe it, not one of them said the joke null Smart Sayings got hold of it and published an account of the function next week."

"What did the women do?" I asked.

"Nothing but feel catlike than before. She's richer than ever now, for she's married a man worth twenty millions, and the first thing he did was to give orders to Celeste, her dressmaker, to turn out two new dresses for his wife every week of the year without fail, not one of them to cost less than \$250. It was such a strain on Celeste, thinking of new ideas, that she had to give it up after the first year, though it nearly broke her heart."

"I should have thought it would be a strain having the dresses to wear," said I. "Fancy getting passionately attached to one frock, but never being able to wear it more than once or twice on account of your duty to the new ones always coming toward you in a long, relentless procession, down the years. I should hate it!"

"I wouldn't," said Mrs. Taylor. "I can't have too many new things, and I always change each scrap of furniture and decoration in my own rooms every year so that Mr. Taylor won't get tired of them. It's such a nervous thing."

"I see you're a trained nursemaid."

ous man. But you'll meet Cora Pritchey at Newport. Her house is there. She's a type of an American woman; just as bright as she can be. Her second husband was a wholesale dry goods man years ago, but most people have forgotten that, now he's worth his millions, and he's got the most gorgeous place, quite like one of your old castles. The worst of it is his mother lives with them, and when she was showing the bride—Cora—over the house (which was decorated pretty weirdly for the first wife, the old lady kept explaining: 'This is the Louise Selzer room; this is the Queen Anne room.' Cora just looked at the things and said, 'What makes you think so?' 'Smart, wasn't it? But Cora's changed everything inside the house now. She loves change. She's even changed her birthday, so as to have it in leap year; and as for her maid, she changes it entirely at least six times a day; says that's why women have more maids than men; they change them oftener. But I've gossiped enough about a person you don't know, Lady Betty. Let's talk about England. I run over to Paris for a month or two most years, but I've only been twice to England. I did all the sights, though; didn't miss anything. I gave four days to London alone. Candidly, I don't think your women dress nearly as well as we do; or hold themselves as well, but perhaps you're more feminine looking, taking you all in all. I don't mean anything personal of course. But I do think your men are lovely. I met a perfectly charming member of parliament, and he invited me to tea on the terrace. Such strawberries and cream! But I'm afraid I hurt his feelings. I said I couldn't help thinking 'house of commons' a most insulting name, and if we called our senate anything like that we couldn't get an American man who respected himself to go into it. But English people are so queer. They don't seem to mind admitting that there is a class above theirs."

"Betty doesn't need to know anything about that," said Mrs. Ess Kay. "She is on the highest pinnacle."

"Oh, dear, no," said I. "There are the royalties."

"Don't you think you are just as good?" asked Mrs. Taylor.

"I never thought about it in that way," I answered stupidly. For, of course, I hadn't.

"Surely you don't lob to them?"

"Indeed we do," I protested.

"Well, then, I wouldn't," said Mrs. Taylor firmly. "I'd have my head cut off first, especially before I'd cursey to a man."

Quite a color flew into her face as she asserted her independence, and Mrs. Ess Kay must have seen that the invalid was getting excited, for she rose quickly to go.

"Come, Betty," said she, and I came. The lift plunged us down through the inner workings of the skeleton. I had the sensation that it was dropping away from under my feet and that as I dangled above it, like a wobbly little balloon, my head had been left behind somewhere near the top. But I didn't leave my heart behind in Mrs. Taylor's flat.

"I WAS anxious to travel in an American train, so Mrs. Ess Kay said we might go by rail to Newport instead of by boat as she had intended."

I know it was very wrong in principle, but when we got to the Grand Central station (or depot, as perhaps I ought to call it) I did wish that slavery existed again so that I could have bought two or three of those delightful, safe and full colored porters in gray livery and red caps. There were several I would have given anything to have to take home with me and make pets of, but I suppose even if they had been for sale they would have come too expensive, and I should have had to give them up, for their eyes alone, to say nothing of their pleasant white grins, would have been worth pounds and pounds.

As for their voices, they were the sweetest I'd heard in America—soft and a little throaty, with a peculiar quality, quite different from the voice of a person who hasn't been dipped in café au lait. With their vivid red caps, their brilliant eyes and their lightning flash smiles they looked to me more like great, wonderful tropical birds than human beings, and they seemed so honey luscious in their good nature that I'm sure all the things that serious and learned people say in England about the "dangers of the increasing colored population in America" must be nonsense. Serious and learned people do make such mistakes through never seeing the fun in anything, and every few years they find out that they have been quite wrong in what they have taught with so much trouble, about comets and microbes and men and other progressive things.

We had a number of these tropical birds that have been tamed to serve the railway, to help us with our bags and things getting into the train, although there were Louise and a couple of Mrs. Ess Kay's footmen as well. I looked at their brown hands, and they were quite pink inside, as pink as mine. I don't know why this gave me a shock, but it did. Perhaps one had the feeling that the nice creatures were only painted to play their parts or that their white souls—just like ours—were striking through their skins.

It was a beautiful train. Even the engine was different from our kind, much flatter and rounder than our kind, like a wild sun compared to a stout but reliable ox. Our carriage had no compartments in it, but was just one long, wide, moving corridor, all plate glass windows and mirrors and painted panels and velvet arm chairs dotted about rather like a hotel drawing room on wheels.

There were a good many people in it when we got in, which annoyed Mrs. Ess Kay so much that she wished

she had borrowed a private car from a friend, who would have loved lending it. But I was glad she hadn't, for the people were part of the fun. Mrs. Ess Kay was sure they were no-bodies because she didn't happen to know any of their faces, but perhaps they were thinking the same thing about her.

Anyway, they were mostly women and all pretty and perfectly dressed, as even quite common people appear to be in America. I haven't caught sight of a dowdy woman since I came. None of their frocks hitch up in front and dip down behind, as you see people's doing if you are taken to a shop in Oxford street or even sometimes in Bond street, and their belts always point beautifully down at the waist, although it isn't the season in New York.

The train was a fast one and simply hurtled itself and us through space, as if we had got onto the tail of a comet by mistake, but it hardly waggled at all, so that we could have studied the scenery nicely if we had been able to see it behind the advertisements.

Passing the outskirts of New York, it seemed as if every villa, even the quite smart ones, did their own washing. The gardens—which Sally told me to call back yards—were just as full of clean clothes as the meadows were of advertisement hoardings, and I rather wondered why some enterprising agents didn't go around and offer the people big prices for painting advertisements on their petticoats and shirts.

We tore through such charming places with fascinating houses built of wood, among parks of feathery green trees, that I was sure Newport could be no prettier, but Mrs. Ess Kay spoiled the most picturesque one for me by saying that it was practically settled by retired butchers and tailors. According to Mrs. Ess Kay and her brother all you have to do to be sure of being rich in America is to decide to be either a tailor or a butcher, so it seems quite simple, and I'm surprised that everybody doesn't do it. Only if you do, it appears there is no use in your going to Newport until you've lived it down, which, of course, must be a drawback.

Just as I had got rather giddy from looking out of the window, a boy (exactly like the boys in melodrama who begin by selling papers and end by saving the heroine from the villain) came into the car, piled up to his head with novels and magazines. He scattered a lot over us, like manna, without asking us to pay, but just as I had got passionately interested in a short story, he came back and began to gather everything up. Seeing that I clung to my lot, Potter brought them all for me before I could stop him.

They were two books and four magazines, with superlatively good looking, well groomed young men and divinely lovely girls for the heroes and heroines. The story I was most interested in had a hero like Mr. Brett; but it was disappointing in the end, because he married a short plump girl with black eyes, and somehow I spoiled the realism, as I couldn't fancy he would really have cared so dreadfully for a girl like that. Anyway, it put me out of the mood for reading any more stories and I began glancing over the advertisements. At least, I glanced at first, but soon I was absorbed; for they were wonderful.

I had never dreamed that there were such kind, thoughtful men in business as the ones who advertised in those fat American magazines—and so, clever, too; they seemed to have spent their whole past lives simply in studying things, so that eventually they could make you happy and save you trouble.

They lived only for that, those incredibly nice men. There were photographs of some of them with their advertisements, so that you could know what they were really like and have even more confidence in them than you would if you hadn't seen their style of features. There were two or three whose profiles I could never get to feel at home with, even if I had been born with one of them; but the majority were brave, energetic—ph, terribly energetic looking men; as indeed they would need to be if they were really to accomplish all the things they promised, not only for you but for the hundreds of thousands of other people who might be inclined to put them to the test.

There were things like this in the magazines—all the magazines:

"Listen to me, miss (or madam). I have something to say which will interest you. Do you want a perfect complexion? Don't move. Sit still in your chair. Cut out this coupon. Slip it into a stamped envelope and we will give you what you want by return of post."

"Why suffer? You have headache. We have the cure. We ask nothing better than to take away the one and give you the other."

"Let us lend you a beautiful diamond ring to wear until you are tired of it. When you are, we will take it back, and return you all but 5 per cent of your money."

"Don't come to us. Let us come to you and bring you something. You have always wanted health, wealth, wisdom."

"We would like to give you some friendly advice. We don't want a cent for it."

"You are going to have a party, and you are worried. Don't worry! Just phone to us, and we will arrange everything for you better than you could yourself, with no trouble to you and your servants."

There were so many splendid things to have, to wear and to eat advertised in the same kind, fatherly way, that I felt as if I had unconsciously yearned for each one of them more than for anything else in my life, and now it had been put into my head in all its fatal fascination, I couldn't possibly exist another day without sending for it, to one in that procession of noble, self sacrificing American advertisements. I felt, too, that if anything disagreeable should happen to me, like a railway or motor car accident, I could spend the rest of my existence lying down, and still the splendid things would come running to me, if I just phoned or, doing a stamp into space, I mentioned something of the sort to

Sally. "I wonder they don't offer to choose your husband," said I. "I didn't know advertisements could be so interesting."

"What about your own?" she asked. "They're a hundred times quieter." I thought hard about the Morning Post and The Queen, but couldn't remember anything extraordinary in the advertising line, and said so.

"Perhaps you, being English, don't see anything extraordinary about a clergyman's wife offering to exchange a canary bird for six months' subscription to Punch, or the widow of an officer earnestly desiring an idiot lady to board with her, or a decayed gentleman lavishing the public to give her five pounds, but we, being American, do," replied Sally. "Why, I'd rather read the advertisements in some of your morning papers and ladies' weeklies than I would eat."

"Talking of eating, it's lunchtime," said Potter. "There'll be a big magnificent feeding in the dining car, but there's no good waiting for it to finish, as then there'll be no food left."

So we took his suggestion, and there was a crowd, but he had secured a table for four, and we squeezed ourselves into the places.

I have traveled abroad with mother and Vic, where there were Americans in the dining car, and they have been cross because they didn't get served quickly, and they have said things. But in this car going to Newport you forget what you had had last before the next course came, yet nobody seemed to mind. They were as patient as lambs and simply took what was given them when they could get it, although they looked as if they were used to everything very nice at home. I suppose it must have been because they were all Americans together, eating American things, with American waiters to wait upon them and no foreigners who ought to know they wouldn't stand that sort of nonsense, hanged if they would.

Some of Mrs. Ess Kay's servants had gone on before us, and some were in our train. Exactly how it was managed, I don't know; but things that would worry us into gray haired graves don't seem to bother Americans at all, and there was the motor waiting when we arrived at the end of our journey, with a private motor omnibus for the servants and luggage.

Sometimes it is rather a pretty sight at the station where you have to get out for Rattlehead or for the village, when one of the best trains from town comes in, especially if mother or any one at other big places in the neighborhood should be having a house party. There are several rather good vicarials with nice sleek horses, a handsome brougham or two, a motor car or two, to say nothing of dogcarts and phaetons. But it is a poor show compared to the scene at Newport. I felt suddenly as if I were at the theater and the curtain had just gone up on a brilliant new act.

There was a crowd of gorgeous carriages, and jet black varnished, gold and silver harness and horses' brown and chestnut backs all glittered blindingly in the sun. But there were even more motors than carriages. It seemed, or else they were more conspicuous, and many were being driven by beautiful girls in uniforms such as we would wear to a garden party, with nothing on their pretty heads except their splendid hair, dressed everlastingly in the same way.

Now I saw Mrs. Ess Kay and Potter in their element. There was no suggestion that the people were not good enough for them here. Mrs. Ess Kay radiated smiles, bowing cordially right and left, sometimes even more cordially than her friends bowed in return. Potter was taking off his straw hat and waving it. They were delighted to see everybody, for everybody was somebody, and some, but not all, of the everybody were delighted to see them. Sally alone remained unmoved, and I was glad to have her to keep me in countenance in this new act, where I knew none of the players or what part I should be called upon to take by and by.

I had heard so much that was dazzling about Newport, which I had imagined a great white city by the sea, that the part I saw first after leaving the railway station was distinctly a blow. "This quiet, half asleep village the greatest watering place of America, perhaps of the world!" I said to myself, almost scornfully, but when we had howled into Bellevue avenue, where Mrs. Ess Kay said that her cottage was, I began to understand.


I wasn't sure at first sight what I did think of the great splendid houses, with mere pocket handkerchief lawns such as people would have for suburban villas at home, but they gave me a tremendous impression of concentrated wealth. This seemed a place where everybody was rich, where millions were at a discount, and I thought—whatever else I did think—that it would be a place to slip away from unless you were happy—happy and strong and gay.

But there was one thing I was very sure of. The Avenue itself was more full than our park in the topmost height of the season.

People don't look happy driving in the park, not even the pretty people. I have found that whenever I have been, and, though that isn't so very often yet, Vic says it is really and truly always the same.

The great beauties look bored, and some of them have their faces painted and the air of wearing transformations, but not one of the charming women driving up and down Bellevue avenue that afternoon looked bored, and hardly any were painted. I never saw people appear to be so delighted with life and so thoroughly alive, as if the glorious sea air were frothing in their veins like champagne.

In the park you don't see people laughing and talking to each other in carriages. They simply lean back on the cushions with an expression that seems to say, "This is the only thing I can think of to do, so I'm doing it just to kill time." Probably they don't really feel like that, but they look it. And as for the people who sit and watch or stand and wait, they're usually a strained expression in their eyes as if they were afraid



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"After what I have taken and done for me, I am glad of an opportunity to recommend what cured me to my friends."

I suffered intense agony from gravel for nearly fifteen years. For five and six weeks at a time I could not work, the pain was so great. My kidneys and bladder were in terrible shape. My back ached at all, I could not sleep. I had no appetite at all.

I tried about every doctor in Syracuse, but they failed to help me. I used nearly all the advertised medicines without any benefit.

This was my discouraging condition when I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I used only four bottles and I consider myself cured. I have no backache at all, no pain in passing urine, my appetite is splendid. It helped me from the start and I gained twenty pounds in weight.

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Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is a vegetable help to the stomach and bowels. It overcomes and permanently cures dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and rheumatism. It is absolutely harmless and purely vegetable. It contains no narcotics or minerals in any form, no dangerous stimulants, no mercury, or poisons, and is the only kidney medicine that does not constipate.

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Palatial Steamers

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In commission,

Orcheson and Wireless Telegraphy on each.

FROM NEWPORT—Leave week days and Sundays at 7:15 p. m. Due New York 7:00 a. m.

FROM NEW YORK—Leave Pier 10, North River, foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays, 6:00 a. m. Due at Newport 2:30 p. m. Leave Newport 3:45 p. m. Due Fall River, 6:00 a. m.

Thickets and steamers on New York and Boston routes, then come on week days, 11:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. (Plum Street, J. L. Green, Ticket Agent).

THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.

F. C. COLEY, A. G. P. A., New York.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

Newport & Fall River Time Table.

Leave City Hall, Newport, for Fall River, via Middleboro, Portmouth and Freetown, 6:15 a. m., then ten and fifteen minutes past the hour until 10:15 p. m. Do not run Sundays.

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LADY BETTY ACROSS THE WATER.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

of missing somebody or something of importance. But here in Bellevue avenue everybody was smiling and chatting, and I noticed that the men weren't so preternaturally alert as the men in New York. Some had actually taken time to get fat, which, so far as I had reason to suppose, was a thing that never happened to American men.

And somehow the young girls had the air of being a great deal more important than we are at home. You could tell from the very way they got and held up their heads in the motor cars and dogcarts and other things that they thought the world was theirs and that they were the people to know in it. One was driving a tandem, and she didn't look more than seventeen. I was glad when she bowed to Mrs. Ess Kay, because she was pretty and I made up my mind that I should like to know her.

"That's Cora Pitchley's stepdaughter, Carolyn," said Mrs. Ess Kay. "Do you remember Margaret Tylor telling anecdotes of Cora? She doesn't bother much with the girl. People are talking about them both rather a lot this year, they say."

"Carolyn," I repeated. "What a pretty name and how American sounding, somehow. Fancy her driving tan-

through them without being seen. The

sally gray door is half covered with

exquisite rugs, and everywhere there

are oriental tables and chairs and

easels and green mantelpieces

with frilly pink pillows and screens

and bowers of palms and bright azulejos.

I should like to live on that veranda

swinging slowly in a hammock

and looking through the cascade of

glittering beads at the sea and sky.

I spoke this thought out aloud, but

Potter said I would soon learn that

there wasn't much time in Newport

for looking at the sea and sky.

"Why, isn't that partly what you

come to Newport for?" I asked.

"They all laughed. 'You just wait

and find out,' answered Potter. 'And

we'll work you pretty hard doing it.'

Mrs. Ess Kay and Sally took me up

to show me my room and theirs, and

Potter said that he would go around

and look in at the Casino, but he

would come back and have tea with

us as soon as he had seen 'what there

was doing.'

Each bedroom is done in a color,

and mine is the 'white room.' It was

almost too heavy sweet with some

powerful flower fragrance when we

went in. For an instant I could not

think what it was. But in another

moment I had seen on tables and

cushions and window shelves great

bowls of water lilies, rising out of their

leaves like moons out of cloud banks.

"From Potter," said Mrs. Ess Kay.

"He telegraphed for them to be here

and sent word to the servants just

how he wanted them arranged. I

must say he does think of rather

pretty things when he comes to please.

And he does care to please you, Betty.

But you know that without my telling

you, don't you, my Lady Witch?"

It was hard hearted of me, but all

my pleasure in the gleaming white

beauties went out like a hissing bubble.

It gets on my nerves to be grateful

to Potter three or four times a day!

Nevertheless when he came back

(which he did after we had dressed

and were having tea behind the rain

of glittering glass) I had to thank him

politely. He was pleased, but was

evidently thinking about something

else.

"I didn't get to the Casino after

all," said he. "I met Mrs. Pitchley

going out to make a call (she was on

her way home it seems when we met

her), and she offered to turn back if

I'd go with her, so I did."

"Now, see here, Potter Parker,"

broke in Mrs. Ess Kay. "I don't wish

you to set up as another of Cora

Pitchley's champions. It's all very

well for Margaret Tylor to be forever

quoting her, and she is fun, but she

goes around being original in the

wrong way, that nobody admires—

that is, she does what she wants and

not what other people want her to do.

Margaret spends her summers at Blue

Bay, and I spend mine at Newport,

and I'm not going to have Mrs. Van

der Windt down on me or on my

brother either, if I can help it."

"Thank you for your good advice,"

replied Potter politely. "But may be,

when you hear what Mrs. Pitchley had

to say to me you'll change your tune."

Mrs. Ess Kay raised her eyebrows,

but her eyes would look curious.

"What could Cora Pitchley say that

would have any particular effect on

me?" she asked.

"She knows for a fact that she isn't

to be asked to the pink ball on the

22d and that Mrs. Van der Windt

herself scratched your name off the list

before she sailed for Europe."

Mrs. Ess Kay's face went a dull

red, and she laughed a loud laugh

which sounded as if it would be the

same color. "As for Cora, I am quite

understand, but I don't believe the

woman would have dared to try to

exclude me," she said in a quivering

voice.

"Why shouldn't she have dared,

when you come to think of it?"

"Well, anyhow—she don't dare now."

"No, naturally, she won't dare now.

You're as smart as they make 'em,

Kath."

Then, for some reason, they both

turned and gazed at me with a "thank-

goodness—here's-a-floating-spar" sort of

look, while Sally examined the grounds

for her leap with that funny little

three-cornered smile of hers.

"Was that the thing you thought

would change me toward Cora Pitch-

ley?" asked Mrs. Ess Kay.

"Yes, I thought it would give you a

sort of fellow feeling."

"It doesn't," said she shortly, "and

no body but a man could have thought

it would. It makes me feel all the

more that I don't want to be mixed

up with her, for—Betty's sake."

Potter whistled, with one thumb in a

breast pocket. "For the child's sake,"

he remarked dramatically, and Mrs. Ess Kay looked angry.

"I shan't invite the Pitchleys to my

big affair," said she. "The affair I'm

going to have for Betty."

"Oh, but you must please not put

yourself out for me!" I exclaimed. "I

should be so sorry to have you do

Established by Franklin in 1788.
The Mercury.
Newport, R. I.
JOHN D. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.
Office Telephone 131
House Telephone 1310
Saturday, February 13, 1909.
In a very few weeks it will be President Taft, and ex-President Roosevelt will be on his way to Africa.
Up to last June President Roosevelt suspended the civil service rules in 315 cases when causing appointments to be made, against only three such suspensions by President McKinley. On the White House payrolls are 41 not in the classified service.
Admiral Sperry says the American battleship fleet is in better shape now than at the start of the cruise now ending, and that during the cruise the ships have been better cared for than when they depended on the navy yards.
Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of Governor Charles E. Hughes of the Empire State, has been selected as one of the speakers at the Commencement exercises at Brown University next June. He has taken a prominent part in college activities and is very popular at Brown.
Dennis Thompson, the veteran actor, is at his home in New Hampshire, but in spite of his advanced years is said to be on the road to recovery. All those who have enjoyed his performance in the Old Homestead—and they are legion—will hope for his speedy restoration to health.
All over the country men who have known Abraham Lincoln, or who were associated in any of the stirring events that culminated in his death have been discovered and are being brought forward in celebration of the centennial of his birth. It will not be long before all those who have known him will have passed away.
Owing to lack of funds the public schools of the town of Cranston have been closed for a time. In consequence the parents of the children are circulating petitions and taking every means to induce appropriations for their speedy re-opening. But among the children—oh, how different. Do you recall how fervently you hoped that something might occur to prevent the opening of the school, when you were a boy? The young generation is not very different from that which preceded it.
King Edward and Kaiser William have been hobnobbing at Berlin, but there is no indication that the people of either country are especially delighted at the expressions of friendliness that passed between them. As a matter of fact neither Edward nor William has sufficient control of the reign of government of his own country to dictate the attitude that it shall hold toward the other. Both Great Britain and Germany are each year becoming more democratic in their governments.
One hundred years ago yesterday Abraham Lincoln made his appearance in the world in a little log cabin. Born to poverty, far from any institution of learning, deprived of books, his surroundings were such as to discourage the most ambitious. But the boy Abraham possessed one quality that was worth more to his future life than the gift of millions—he was possessed of ambition to learn and endowed with persistence and an indomitable will that overcame every obstacle. When his country needed at the helm the strongest hand that this land could produce it was found in the person of the boy of the log cabin.
The State of California has done pretty well after all. The bill recently passed by the Legislature excluding the Japanese from the public schools has been reconsidered and has been killed. As this was the last bill of the kind on the calendar it is likely that the anti-Japanese legislation in that State is at an end for a time at least. And, after all, the citizens of California have shown some self-sacrifice for the sake of the rest of the country. Here in the East it is perhaps difficult for us to realize the exact situation there but there is no doubt but that the feeling against the Japanese has been pretty strong, and that public sentiment there was very generally in favor of the bill. The Governor of the State took a dim stand in the matter and was largely responsible for their defeat.
It has just been learned that William H. Taft of Ohio has been elected President of the United States for the four years commencing March 4 next, and that James S. Sherman of New York has been elected Vice President for the same term. This discovery was made by Congress in joint session on Wednesday when the vote of the electoral college was publicly counted and announced. Taft and Sherman received 321 electoral votes, and Bryan and Kern received 162. In the early days of the Republic the counting of the votes of the electoral college was an important part of the election of a President, but to-day the result is known the day after the November election and the solemn proclamation is a mere formality. But still there was a large attendance at the Congressional session to see the technical requirements complied with.

General Assembly.
The State Legislature has held short sessions this week, the important measures being still under consideration by committees. Although the General Assembly did not adjourn over Lincoln's Birthday, the houses were called together early and attention was paid to the significance of the day. Neither Governor Fobler nor Lieutenant Governor Daniels was present.
A bill has been introduced in the Senate, in accordance with a recent vote of the town of New Shoreham, requesting certain statutes providing for the owning and operation of a steamer by the town. Representative Sherman of Portsmouth has introduced in the House a resolution to pay certain bills incurred in the operation and maintenance of the Stone Bridge and Representative Franklin of Newport has introduced an act providing for the operation and maintenance of the bridge. Mr. Franklin has also introduced an act allowing the board of health of Newport to compel the closing of privy vaults and open sewer connections. The House has passed the act providing for the second highway construction loan.
Senator Sanborn has introduced in the Senate a bill prohibiting in the future the establishing of any hospital or home for tuberculosis patients or any contagious disease in the compact part of any city without the written consent of adjoining property owners.
Governor Fobler has announced to the Senate the pardon of Joseph Curran, one of the Portsmouth car barn robbers, and it was referred to the committee on pardons.
Remedy is Needed.
(Hartford Contract.)
We have no doubt that in the course of time it will become apparent that the palliatives, emollients, subterfuges and downright evasions with which this anti-Japanese business on the Pacific coast is now being worked are futile. The Asiatic Exclusion League of that coast are busy—they have lately been trying to do missionary work in Ohio—and there is no reason for believing that they will not keep busy until their objects are attained or their power broken. Word comes from California over and over again that this question of Orientals adjourning on the Pacific coast under the security of our treaties with the nations of the Far East has got to be settled sooner or later, and settled right—which means according to the point of view of the Pacific coast—and we have no doubt that this is true. In the sense that agitation and friction will continue as long as California has any say in the matter.
It is a palpable and deplorable fact that treaties made by the United States have strings tied to them. So far as the possibilities go, each treaty has forty-six strings tied to it—one for each state. If this fact were expressed to each treaty, this country would very nearly be laughed out of the family of nations as a treaty-making power. Whether expressed or not, however, this is the possibility that hangs over every treaty made by the United States that promises the same rights to the citizens or subjects of another power in this country as are given to American citizens in that country. Each of our forty-six states may impair or nullify our national obligation by means of state law and local regulations; and although such impairment or nullification would be in defiance of the Constitution, which declares in set terms that all treaties made by the United States "shall be the supreme law of the land," without regard for the Constitution or laws of any state, and although there are decisions by our courts to this effect, yet the whole range of pernicious and disturbing activity by any state, which would necessarily precede an appeal to the courts on this subject, is without penalty, is without restraint, and is therefore left open to any state to begin and to maintain according to its own judgment and under any sort of a motive.
Consequently might pass a law requiring every Englishman adjourning in this state to be within his lodgings from 9 p. m. until 7 a. m.; or Massachusetts might make it illegal under state law for Italians to buy land in that state; or New York might pass a law requiring every German or Frenchman adjourning in that state to pay \$20 as head money for the first week of his stay and \$10 a week for each subsequent week. These are preposterous possibilities, of course; but they are preposterous solely by virtue of the intelligence of the law-making power in these several states. So far as the Constitution which makes this country a national power is concerned, there is no restriction upon any state which wishes to do these preposterous things, and no penalty in case it does them except the cessation in doing them which would be brought about by a successful appeal to a court on the ground that they were contrary to the constitutional provision making treaties negotiated under the authority of the United States part of the supreme law of the land.
Let us suppose that the Pacific coast has a case against the Japanese—that it is wholly undesirable to have them in this country, either as laborers or as business men. On this supposition—absurd as it is—regard it—what compulsion does the State of California possess to decide that it is to or to know what to do about it? California has nothing to do with the foreign relations of this country. That state knows nothing about these relations, does not send and receive ambassadors, and is not known by any foreign nation. It is the same thing with each of the forty-six states now making up the United States. Whether our foreign relations go well, and bring good to the country, or go ill, and bring war, California has only a forty-sixth part of the good or the evil, and that state has no responsibility whatever in either case except jointly and corporately with all the other states. It is the corporation of the United States, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., that has all our foreign affairs in hand, and that is responsible for their going well or going ill; and therefore it is at Washington that whatever case California

may have against the Japanese should be handled and decided, and not at Sacramento.
What is needed is a specific amendment to the Constitution forbidding any state from making laws that shall affect foreigners differently from its own citizens. A provision of this kind would bring all this treaty-making business, for the first time in our history, specifically and unquestionably back to the national government, which, by virtue of the Constitution, possesses both the power and the knowledge to deal with it responsibly. We rather expect that either Taft, or some other statesman possessing his constructive power, will sooner or later take up this matter of treaty-making and treaty faith from the point of view of precise constitutional limitation against this intermeddling by the states, which are not responsible, with the national government, which is responsible.
A constitutional amendment of this nature, made at this time—that is to say, when the importance of our foreign relations is better understood than ever before—and made in the light of all the decisions which would necessarily precede its adoption, ought to enforce itself. Self-government in state matters is not more essential to the welfare of this country than self-government in national matters. The American people, acting jointly, make a treaty which a state, acting by itself, may make worthless; and, if this is done by any state, our self-government breaks down in the treaty-making field. But it is exactly at the point of these solemn agreements with other nations that our self-government should be absolutely effective.

Return of the Fleet.
The American battleship fleet composed of sixteen warships, is now on the last run of its famous cruise around the world. It left Hampton Roads December 10, 1907, and when it again anchors in that port, February 22, it will have been gone one year and sixty-eight days.
No accident has marked the progress of the greatest armed fleet that has ever undertaken such a long voyage. The cruise has been in every respect an unqualified success. The trip has been watched with the greatest interest by all foreign powers, and wherever the vessels called, South America, Australia, Japan, China, Ceylon, Egypt and the ports of the Mediterranean, the officers and men have been given hearty official and private welcome.
The fleet left Hampton Roads under Admiral Robley D. Evans, who conducted it as far as San Francisco. Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas then took command, but he was succeeded May 15 by Rear Admiral Sperry, who is bringing the vessels home.
Rear Admiral Arnold's third squadron of the Atlantic fleet, consisting of the battleships Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Idaho, and the scout cruisers Chester, Brimingham and Salem, will meet Admiral Sperry's fleet in the Atlantic about a thousand miles from the coast, and then, with Arnold's ships as an escort, the world-touring vessels will proceed toward Hampton Roads, where they will be received by President Roosevelt on Washington's birthday.
Weather Bulletin.
Copyrighted 1909 by W. T. Foster.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1909.
Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Feb. 12 to 15, warm wave 11 to 15, cool wave 14 to 15. This disturbance is expected to include the earliest weather of the month to be preceded and followed by cold waves with snow north and rains south. This will be the turning point of winter weather after which great rises in temperatures may be expected, indicating an early spring in southern latitudes.
Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast Feb. 17, cross Pacific slope by close of 15, great central valleys 19 to 21, eastern states 22. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Feb. 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Feb. 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24.
This disturbance will bring a great change in the weather. Preceded by a severe cold wave it will be followed by a great rise in temperatures and for a week the temperatures will fluctuate moderately, the general average being about normal. Not much rain will accompany this storm wave and snow will disappear. All weather features will be radical. The battle between Young Spring and old Boreas will be fierce with the latter retreating northward toward parallel 40.
Next bulletin will give general forecasts of March crop weather. Every farmer, planter, gardener, fruit grower and live stock raiser should make these bulletins their guide as to the weather. It will pay to do so.
The word normal is used to denote the average of many years. A fairly good normal of the temperatures of January 1 can be obtained by adding the mean temperatures of the first day of January for 40 years and dividing the total by 40. But when we want the average temperatures of January we must take the mean temperatures of the 31 days of that one month, add them together and divide the sum by 31. We take the highest temperature of a day, add it to the lowest temperature of that day, divide their sum by two and we call the result the mean temperature of that day.
Mean of three temperatures is the sum of the mean temperatures for three consecutive days divided by three. Consecutive mean of three is not so readily understood; it is important to understand it. We take the daily mean temperatures for three days and divide their sum by three. The result will be the daily mean of three for the middle day. Then take the second third and fourth days, divide their sum by three and the result will be the consecutive daily mean of three for the third day of the month. Take third, fourth and fifth days and we get the consecutive mean of three for the fourth day. From fifth, sixth and seventh we get the sixth. This method gives us the crop weather temperatures and is used because it more clearly gives the effects of temperatures on grain, beast, soil, vegetables, fruits and crops generally.
We do not use these terms for rainfall but for total rain for the day, month or year. Every reader of these bulletins should get a clear understanding of these terms.

Washington Matters.
National Capital Begins to Assume Holiday Appearance—Congress is Apparently Wasting its Time—Bitter Fight will ensue over Tariff Bill—President Vetoes the Census Bill—Notes.
[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1909.
The best known street of Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue, is beginning to assume an inaugural holiday appearance. Seats and grand stands have been built in front of the White House where the President, after his inauguration on the 4th of March, the diplomatic corps, and high government officials will sit to observe the grand parade. Thousands of others will here occupy seats on both sides of the Avenue at prices varying probably from one to two dollars. As usual the mile stretch of avenue from the Treasury Department to the Capitol grounds on the south side will be lined with seats or bleachers very much after the manner of those used in baseball, football or other athletic spectacles. Windows all along the avenue on both sides are rented at exorbitant prices and from these thousands will gaze at the military, political and civic processions as they pass to and from the Capitol on the 4th of March.
As has been already observed President Roosevelt will be seen in the carriage likely as it proceeds to the Capitol. He will not return with his successor to the White House but will go direct to the Union Station from the Capitol, and there take a train for his home at Oyster Bay. This is an innovation; but by no means, as the public well knows, unusual for Theodore Roosevelt.
His personal household goods are already in process of shipment to his New York home and after President-elect Taft shall have taken the oath of office, Theodore Roosevelt will become a private citizen. There is good sense and propriety in his effecting himself and turning his back on the White House and the Capitol, and leaving the glory and the burden, without diversion of his conspicuous presence, aptly to his successor.
Congress is, to all appearances, wasting its time discussing nonessentials and having furious debates as to whether an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars shall be made for automobiles for the coming big president, involving a question as to whether the machine shall supersede the horse or whether the horse shall stand pat and defy the machine. These questions seem frivolous in view of the fact that the appropriation bills have not been passed and that conservation of the national resources, the reorganization of the naval establishment, and other great questions equally as important are awaiting the action of the legislative body. But it must be remembered that Congress is talking to the galleries—the galleries being their constituents in far off states and Congressional districts. In Congressional committee work on appropriation bills is going on and the appropriation bills, complete or half complete, will be rushed through on the last days of the session.
Important differences have developed among the members of the Committee on Ways and Means that are expected to involve a bitter fight over the tariff bill when it comes up before the House at the special session to be called for the tenth of March. The Republican standpaters on the committee are in the minority. It appears that Sen. Payne, leader of the House, and John Dalzell, the leading standpaters, are not working harmoniously on the new tariff bill. From latest information regarding the Ways and Means Committee, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Bonyon of Colorado, Needham of California, Fordney of Michigan and Calderhead of Kansas are still as rigidly standpat as ever, but those in favor of revision downward and of a more liberal policy are Payne of New York, McCall of Massachusetts, Hale of Maine, Bantelle of Illinois and Longworth of Ohio. The two remaining members, Crumpacker of Indiana and Gaines of West Virginia, appear to be a doubtful element but it is thought a majority is in favor of real revision. It is said that some of the differences between the two groups are irreconcilable and that they will not be settled except after a long debate and a bitter contest in the House.
The President, as was expected, has vetoed the Census Bill appointing three thousand clerks without civil service examination. His most remarkable words in the message vetoing the bill were: "I do not believe in the doctrine that to the victor belong the spoils; but I think even less of the doctrine that the spoils shall be divided without a fight by the professional politicians on both sides; and this would be the result of permitting the bill in its present shape to become a law."
The message was received with the accompaniment of laughter which has been the recent fashion of receiving messages from the President by the House and Senate. It is believed, however, that Congress will not be able to override the veto. It is thought probable that the bill will remain on the table, awaiting the action of the special Congress which, although it will be called specifically for the purpose of considering a tariff bill, will nevertheless have plenary authority to enact other legislation. Even if Congress were able to pass the bill over the President's veto by a two-thirds vote, it is doubtful if some members and some senators would dare to vote in favor of such a measure.
Chief Engineer Goethals, of the Panama canal, is sailing home with President-elect Taft, and will meet the appropriations committee of Congress and report that 62,000,000 cubic yards of earth have been excavated to Feb. 1, and 111,000,000 remain to be excavated. The total cost he now estimates will be \$297,000,000. It has finally been decided that the minimum width of the bottom of the canal will be 300 feet in the Culebra cut, 500 feet to the locks, and through the lakes, 500 to 1000 feet.
Mrs. Bugbies—Before we were married you used to say I was the sunshine of your life.
Mr. Bugbies—Well, I admit that you still do your best to make things hot for me.—Philadelphia Record.
"Yes, sir," said the pompous individual, "I always pay cash for everything I get."
"Dear me!" exclaimed the matter of fact person. "What's the matter with your credit?"—Chicago News.
OA standing joke—Inviting a hundred people to a party in a house where there are only fifty chairs.

CARGO OF HUMAN BONES
Remains of Eight Thousand Chinese Men Are Shipped to Their Homes
New York, Feb. 11.—Sailing today from Brooklyn for Chinese ports, the Barber Line steamer Shimosu carries a cargo stranger than any ever stowed away under a ship's deck by W. Clark Russell or Joseph Conrad. "Human bones" is the entry on the Shimosu's manifest, said bones having belonged in life to 8000 expatriated Chinese, who found death, but not last resting places, in the United States. It is with the pious intent of interring the bones in Chinese soil that the countrymen of the dead Celestials have had them dug up and sent to China on the Shimosu.
It is a cardinal principle of the ancestor worship that forms so large a part of Chinese religion that a man must be buried in the place in which he was born. Every few years, therefore, the Chinese in America gather up their dead for shipment in China and final interment in the soil of the Flowery Kingdom.
The Chinese who live in the United States and who are anxious that their bones shall rest finally in China pay a small weekly sum to a society which looks after the disposition of their remains. When there are enough Chinese dead to make the shipment worth while local undertakers dig up the coffins in all the Chinese burial places and send them sealed to New York. Those gathered up west of the Mississippi are sent to San Francisco for shipment.
MAY ALLAY TENSION
Much Importance Attached to King Edward's Visit to Germany.
Berlin, Feb. 9.—The visit of King Edward today is regarded generally as an event of the present moment of the greatest political significance and with the feeling that it would be an excellent thing for both nations if the meeting of the two monarchs resulted in a mutual understanding tending to allay international tension.
From no quarter, however, is the expectation voiced with any confidence that the visit of the English king will produce drastic effects.
King Edward is accompanied by Queen Alexandra and official circles welcomed the royal visitors in the most courtly tone.
To the Mercury subscribers outside of Rhode Island, living in other States.
I order a tract of land for sale on Connetquot Island, with about 1/2 a mile of frontage on the waters of Narragansett Bay, for \$12,500 (twelve thousand five hundred dollars). There is a residence containing 10 rooms, with barn for 50 cows and horses. A stream of water runs through the grounds, which are partly wooded. A most attractive place to be transformed into a paying farm and summer resort of unusual extent and picturesque scenery.
Write to the solicitor, Mr. A. O. D. TAYLOR, 122 Broad Street, New York, R. I., who is a Commissioner of Lands for most of the States, and Notary Public for Rhode Island.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY 1909.	STANDARD TIME.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	High.	Low.
15 Sat.	8 07	5 32	0 49	1 07	1 41					
16 Sun.	8 50	5 33	1 49	2 35	2 49					
17 Mon.	9 35	5 35	2 49	3 10	3 15					
18 Tues.	10 18	5 36	3 52	4 01	4 10					
19 Wed.	11 00	5 37	4 51	4 55	5 05					
20 Thurs.	11 41	5 38	5 41	5 50	6 00					
21 Fri.	12 21	5 39	6 30	6 40	7 03					

Full Moon, Sunday, 8h. 22m., morning.
Last Quarter, Monday, 7h. 47m., morning.
New Moon, Sunday, 6h. 57m., morning.
First Quarter, 25th day, 9h. 15m., evening.

REDUCTION OF SALARY
May Make Knox Eligible to Become Secretary of State
Washington, Feb. 11.—Following closely upon the discovery that Senator Knox could not, without violating a provision of the constitution of the United States, accept the state portfolio in the Taft cabinet, the senate took prompt action to remove the constitutional objection.
Senator Hale introduced a resolution, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary, providing that the salary of the secretary of state be reduced from \$12,000 to \$5000, the figure at which it stood before it was increased, along with those of all other cabinet officers, two years ago.

18,000 FEET IN AIR
Remarkable Trip Across the Alps Made by German Aeronaut
Saint Moritz, Switzerland, Feb. 12.—Oscar Erbsloeh, the German aeronaut who won the international balloon race at St. Louis in 1907, has just completed a remarkable balloon trip across the Alps aboard the "Derlin."
The conditions under which the voyage was made were of unusual severity, the thermometer averaging about 12 below zero, Fahrenheit.
Erbsloeh was in the air for thirty hours and reached a maximum altitude of about 18,000 feet.
BOUNTY OF ONE DOLLAR
Legislator's Inducement For Women of Iowa to Become Mothers
Des Moines, Feb. 7.—One dollar will be paid to the mother of every baby born in Iowa if a bill introduced by Representative Fullam is made a law.
The bill provides that every mother shall be paid \$1 by the county treasurer upon receipt of a birth certificate signed by the mother and the attending physician.
Representative Fullam is a practicing physician of Muscatine.
To Resign Under Fire
Washington, Feb. 11.—Robert W. Breckons, United States attorney of the ninth circuit of Hawaii, is to send in his resignation to Attorney General Bonaparte. This action is the outcome of charges filed against Breckons and carefully investigated by the department of justice.
Graft in State Prison
Monroeville, W. Va., Feb. 12.—That 10-cent packages of tobacco were sold for 25 cents in the state prison by convicts who were said to be acting for certain prison guards was testified to by a convict before the legislative investigating committee.

TEN THOUSAND WILL BENEFIT
"Day of Rejoicing" in Boston
Evangelistic Campaign
TONS OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED
One of the Features of Revival Now in Progress: His Hearty Support of Ministers and Charitable Institutions—Clothing, Coal and Money Included in Contributions to Aid People of All Denominations
Boston, Feb. 12.—Thousands of pounds of substantial food poured into the depots set apart for the receipt of goods for the Day of Rejoicing held by all the churches interested in the simultaneous evangelistic movement.
Warm clothing, fuel and nutritious edibles will gladden the hearts of many a man and woman throughout Boston today, wagon after wagon, loaded to the top with contributions being sent out today from the churches.
The philanthropic movement in connection with the revival was one of the intentions of the leaders when they arrived in this city. Careful preparation has been made, in which the ministers and charitable institutions have worked hand in hand, and have so tabulated the people who are to be visited that absolute certainty as to the condition of the families to be reached has been ascertained.
Orders for coal, bags of flour, thousands of loaves of bread, canned goods, preserves, biscuits, cakes, fruit and almost every imaginable thing have arrived at the depots to aid poor people of all denominations and amid Christian influences these will be sent to those who are most in need.
Not a few contributions of money were made at the meetings last night, which is to be used as the committee deems best in procuring the things which are most needed to bring comfort to unfortunate men and women.
Large business concerns have sent goods to the various centres in great quantities and those men and women who have been attending the meetings have opened their hearts and purses, tendering their donations in the same spirit with which the food will be given away.
It is expected by the committee in charge of the Day of Rejoicing that at least 10,000 people will be supplied with that which they have been lacking for many days.
Families that have heretofore been compelled to live a meagre existence will have good food, food that will build their weak bodies and enable them to make a fight that will better their conditions. Fathers and mothers who have been sick will receive the proper attention and care and their children will be protected from the fleetyable which awaits them, if their present surroundings continue.

Marriages.
In Washington, D. C., February 10th, by the Rev. George Calver, Carter, pastor of Saint Andrew's Church, Anna Carolina, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Willis A. Jock, formerly of this city, to Louis Ederts Schreiner of Washington, D. C.

Deaths.
In this city, 7th inst., Mary, widow of Thomas Mulhally of Blackstone, Mass., and mother of John and Eugene Mulhally of this city.
In this city, 10th inst., Nancy M. wife of William C. Barker, in the 53th year of her age.
In Jamestown, 7th inst., Charles A. Vars, aged 16 years.
In Portsmouth, 9th inst., Emma Amelia, wife of James T. Bronson, aged 56 years.
In Tiverton, 8th inst., Otis Leander Simpson, in his 75th year.
In Tiverton, 10th inst., John G. Wilkie, in his 65th year.
At Providence Island, 10th inst., Alexander McMillan, in his 28th year.
On Steamer Grinnon, Kingston Harbor, Jamaica, B. W. L. November 1908, Edward J. son of Abby and the late Maurice Connell.
In Block Island, 7th inst., Eliza J., widow of Charles T. Spencer, in her 43th year.
In Little Compton, 5th inst., Loring A. Palmer in his 61st year.
In Tiverton, 7th inst., Alexander Y. Hudson, formerly of this city.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Great Food
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.
GENTLELY PURELY VEGETABLE.
CURE EVEN HEMORRHOIDS.

RECORD DASH UP MISSISSIPPI

Taft Makes a Picturesque Entry
Into New Orleans

RECEIVES GENEROUS WELCOME

Expresses Hearty Approval of Present Lock Type of Canal Across Isthmus of Panama—Features of Forthcoming Report of Engineers—Will Hold Conference in Regard to Appointment of Knox

New Orleans, Feb. 12.—President-Elect Taft entered New Orleans yesterday at the record-breaking speed of thirty miles an hour. Never has such a fast trip from the mouth of the Mississippi been recorded.

On the scout cruiser Birmingham, Taft and party made the distance of 100 miles from the South Passes in a little over three hours.

President-Elect Taft was enthusiastically received by the entire city, whose guest he is to be until Saturday morning.

All the shipping in the river had on gala dress and as far as a dozen miles below the city the stream was alive with tugs and stern-wheelers, having aboard crowds of shouting citizens. The steam whistles, brass bands and cheering enthusiasts added to the welcome.

A big stern-wheeler carried the local reception committee to eight miles below the city, and with a dozen tugs and other passenger steamers it hovered near the cruiser as she slowed down and struck a seven knot pace to keep it company.

From the flying bridge Taft was kept busy answering salutations, while Mrs. Taft, on the quarter deck, had her share of the ovation. A big band was brought alongside in mid-stream at the foot of Canal street, and over this the Taft party boarded the reception committee's steamer, from which a landing was made.

The parade had been waiting an hour and the guest was at once placed at its head in a carriage drawn by four horses and the line of march, which covered nearly five miles, was taken up.

Mr. Taft made a brief speech, in which he heartily expressed approval of the present lock type of canal across the Isthmus of Panama. He reviewed a parade of citizens, miles in length, and last night attended one of the carnival season balls, that of the "Elves of Oberon."

Mr. Taft received the first news of the constitutional question which has been raised against the appointment of Senator Knox to a cabinet position by wireless Wednesday, when he was apprised of the matter not only by press messages, but by a dispatch giving the views of Knox. That he was somewhat disturbed over the situation Wednesday night was admitted, but Thursday he received the news of the disposition of congress to obviate the constitutional disability, and he was inclined to accept the means adopted as a happy solution of the difficulty.

Until, after a conference on the matter, to take place between Taft and Knox in Washington next Wednesday, the president-elect regards it as impolitic to discuss the question for publication.

The inability of the special board of civil engineers to complete their report regarding the Panama canal made the Washington visit planned by Taft necessary. The engineers will go at once to Washington to complete their work.

It may be stated that their report will be a complete approval of present plans and methods on the isthmus. They will not only recommend the construction of the Gatun dam, but give it as their judgment that the dam will be perfectly safe if built to a height of 115 instead of 135 feet, thus saving expense in construction.

Other features of their report will deal with the thickness of cement required for the walls and floors of the locks; devices for handling ships in the locks and the approval of the \$10,000,000 breakwater at Colon, the construction of which will create a harbor out of the present open roadstead.

The delay of the engineers in finishing their report is said to be due to their desire for careful consideration regarding the manner of stating their conclusions rather than any disagreement regarding what these conclusions are.

Theatre For Cambridge
Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 10.—A new theatre is to be built in Cambridge and it will be the first public playhouse erected in the University City. It is expected the house will be opened next fall.

Wants to Go to Congress
Portland, Me., Feb. 10.—A third candidate for congress to succeed Congressman Allen at the completion of his present term is announced in the person of Edward C. Reynolds of South Portland. Reynolds is a lawyer.

Fisheries Agreement Authorized
London, Feb. 10.—The British government has forwarded to Washington its formal authorization of the fisheries agreement, on behalf of Newfoundland.

Two Murderers Sentenced
New Haven, Feb. 10.—Two murder trials in Connecticut ended with the imposition of the life sentence in each instance. John Coranek, a Pole, who killed a companion at Milford, and John Bogardus, who killed Dr. Copeland, a farmer, at New London, were the men sentenced.

ELECTORAL VOTES COUNTED

Taft and Sherman Are Officially Declared to Be Elected

Washington, Feb. 10.—Although it is generally believed throughout the United States that William Howard Taft of Ohio and James Schermerhorn of New York were elected president and vice president respectively on Nov. 3 of last year, it was not until today that these two gentlemen were officially declared elected to their high positions.

Following the procedure ordained by amendment 12 of the constitution, the two houses met in joint session today. In the presence of the senators and representatives Vice President Fairbanks, as president of the senate, opened the sealed envelopes containing the certificates of election signed by the electors of the states and read the certificates. It having been duly ascertained that Mr. Taft had received 321 of the electoral votes and William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska had received 162 votes, and the same figures applying to Mr. Sherman and Mr. Kern, candidates for vice president, Mr. Taft was declared elected president of the United States and Mr. Sherman vice president.

HAS DEAD MAN'S KNEE PAN

Former Football Star Also Has Divorce Suit on His Hands

Denver, Feb. 12.—George A. Kelley, formerly a football star, recently came in with public notice owing to an operation performed on him at Washington, whereby the kneecap from a dead man was substituted for his own to prevent loss of his leg.

But the notoriety also brought his whereabouts to his wife's notice and Mrs. Mona J. Kelley has filed suit for divorce against him here. She alleges they were married in St. Louis Jan. 27, 1906, and that Kelley deserted her just four months later. Desertion is charged.

Kelley's leg was injured while playing football several years ago.

THINK EXPLORER

COOK IS SAFE

Friends Organizing a Polar Relief Expedition

New York, Feb. 11.—A committee of ten has been organized to equip a relief expedition to look for Dr. Frederick Cook of Brooklyn, who is supposed now to be wintering somewhere in the polar regions after an attempt to reach the pole last summer.

The expedition will be under the auspices of the Arctic Club of America and the Explorers' club. It is the opinion of those familiar with Arctic exploration that Cook is safe somewhere in the polar regions, but needs a ship to convey him home. Cook started for the pole in June, 1907.

BLAMES HARD CIDER

Man Who Imbibed Too Freely Tried to Wreck a Train

Ipawich, Mass., Feb. 12.—The mystery of an attempted train wreck on the Boston and Maine railroad last Thursday was cleared last night when James A. Day, aged 22, was placed under arrest and confessed that he placed a pile of sleepers on the track while under the influence of liquor.

Day accompanied an officer to the place where the sleepers were found, a short distance from his father's farm. He said that he had been drinking old cider last Thursday and that he was not responsible for his actions. In the district court the man was held on a charge of attempted train wrecking.

SOLONS ARE COOLING OFF

Another Measure Aimed at Asiatic Immigration Meets With Defeat

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 12.—The assembly yesterday voted to appropriate \$10,000 to defray the expenses of a census which shall show the number of Japanese in California and the pursuits in which they are engaged. The statistics are to be used in consideration of future legislation.

In the senate a resolution providing for a special election wherein the voters of California might express themselves on the subject of Asiatic immigration was defeated by a vote of 22 to 12.

Fisheries Treaty in Senate
Washington, Feb. 9.—The Newfoundland fisheries treaty between the United States and Great Britain was read in the senate and referred to the committee on foreign relations. It is likely that the treaty will be taken up at Wednesday's meeting of the committee.

Tariff Revision Endorsed
Concord, N. H., Feb. 12.—The New Hampshire house of representatives adopted a resolution "That the policy of tariff revision announced by President-Elect William H. Taft be and the same hereby is heartily endorsed."

Lake Champlain Frozen Over
Burlington, Vt., Feb. 10.—Lake Champlain, said to be the largest body of water in the United States, which completely freezes over, is totally covered by ice for the first time this winter.

Actor Instantly Killed
New York, Feb. 11.—While rehearsing his part for the Novelty theatre, Brooklyn, Joseph Jewell, chief actor in the vaudeville act known as "Jewell's Manikins," fell through a trap, a distance of thirty feet, and landed on his head. He died instantly.

RURAL GUARDS DISSATISFIED

Object to Being Transferred to
Cuba's Permanent Army

ENGAGED IN MUTINY IN HAVANA

Rush to President's Palace and Attempt to Reach His Apartments—Being Unarmed They Are Repulsed by Police Guards, but Continue Demonstration in Courtyard—They Are Finally Persuaded to Submit

Havana, Feb. 12.—Mutiny broke out among a company of the Rural Guard just as the men were about to embark in launches to be transported across the harbor to Cabanas fortress.

When the men learned they were to be transferred from the rural guard to the permanent army, in accordance with a decree issued by Governor Magoon authorizing the transfer of one battalion, they refused to embark, and, led by a subaltern officer, rushed to the palace.

They entered the courtyard and demanded an immediate audience of President Gomez. Some attempted to ascend the stairway to the apartments, but the way was barred by the police guards, armed with revolvers.

The mutineers, being unarmed, thereupon retreated, but they remained in the courtyard, shouting that they refused to submit to the transfer and demanded to be returned to their homes in Matanzas and Santa Clara, whence they had come to participate in the inaugural ceremonies.

For a time there was great excitement around the palace precincts and General Guerra, the commander of the permanent army, and General Montecado, the commander of the Rural Guard, were summoned.

They succeeded eventually in restoring order and in persuading the men to submit. The men were then sent under an armed escort to Cabanas.

STEPHENSON'S CAMPAIGN

Wisconsin Senator Paid Nearly \$800,000 in Contest For Nomination

Madison, Wis., Feb. 12.—The official statement of Senator Isaac Stephenson, with affidavits attached, shows the expense of his candidacy for the nomination of United States senator at the primary election on Sept. 1, 1908, amounted to \$107,703.06. The sum total is made up from eleven different groups which are set forth in the statement.

The largest item is \$53,729.56, which was paid for services rendered in organizing outside Milwaukee county. The next big amount is \$16,485.21, paid to an advertising agency and others for newspaper advertising. For postage he spent \$11,300.—W. R. Knell was paid \$8,417.36 for expenses incurred in organizing Milwaukee county, exclusive of items not otherwise accounted for, but including organization on primary day.

GRANK AT WHITE HOUSE

Does Nothing More Serious Than Reading a Poem Entitled "Peace"

Washington, Feb. 11.—Among the callers at the White House Wednesday was one who with a German accent who announced himself as "Prince Albert of England" and later he said he had relatives at Taunton, Mass.

His odd costume and long brown locks, which fell below his collar, attracted much attention. He did not see the president, but before leaving the White House grounds read a poem entitled "Peace," which he has dedicated to the president.

LIFE BEGINS AT BIRTH

Decision of St. Louis Judge in Suit Against a Street Car Company

St. Louis, Feb. 9.—Circuit Court Judge Williams in a decision held that a child's life begins at birth and not before.

In sustaining a demurrer of a street car company to the suit of Cornelius H. Buell and wife for damages for the death of their 4-months-old son, who, it was claimed, died as a result of an accident which occurred before he was born, the judge based his ruling on a part of the scriptures. He quoted Genesis, 11:7.

Use of Benzolate of Soda

Washington, Feb. 11.—Pending a review of the referee board's findings as to the harmfulness of benzolate of soda, the department of agriculture has ruled that the preservative may be used at the rate of .1 per cent in foods. Any use of benzolate of soda must be stated on the label.

Death Due to Exposure

Boston, Feb. 12.—By means of two bank books, showing deposits of \$2000, a man who was found dead in the rear of the Charlestown almshouse was identified as James Heffernan of Manchester, N. H. Death was apparently due to exposure.

Money For Inaugural Expenses

Washington, Feb. 11.—The president has signed the resolution appropriating \$16,000 for the expenses of the inauguration of President-Elect Taft.

May Be Dartmouth's President

Washington, Feb. 9.—Representative McCall of Massachusetts declines to discuss the report that he has been offered the presidency of Dartmouth college, his alma mater. It is believed that McCall's name is being considered by the trustees of the college.

JUDGE SCORES JURORS

Thinks They Are Not Competent to Serve in That Capacity

Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 11.—Declaring that the jurymen had given a verdict contrary to the evidence and that if, after having sworn to try the case fairly, they had no respect for their oaths they were not fit to be jurors, Judge White summarily discharged the twelve men who had found T. F. Holmes not guilty in a manslaughter case and excused them from further service during the term.

T. F. Holmes of Abington was charged with having caused the death of John Moore, his uncle by marriage, by striking him and knocking him down in a train, when both were returning from Boston to Abington on Dec. 19 last.

When the jury returned the foreman announced the jury had found a verdict of "not guilty." Judge White then expressed his opinion of the act of the jury and dismissed it, following with the discharge of Holmes.

GETS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Scores of Robberies Were Traced to a Convicted Housebreaker

Boston, Feb. 11.—The unusually long sentence of not less than twenty-five nor more than thirty years for housebreaking was meted out to Charles Davis of Jersey City by Chief Justice Aiken in the superior court.

Davis had been found guilty of entering the house of Frank O. Kimball of this city on Jan. 10 and the judge also took into consideration the fact that more than a score of robberies throughout the state, in which property valued at \$6000 was involved, had been traced to the prisoner.

Davis is 31 years old. A pal, Harry J. Lee of this city, was sentenced to two years in the house of correction.

COUNTRY RUINED

BY GREAT FLOODS

Costa Ricans Wade Waist Deep on Plantations

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 12.—Without an ounce of cargo, steamer Helverson warped into port, her master, Captain Hendricksen, bringing a story of ruin, ruin and devastation to property and fruit plantations at Bocas del Toro and its vicinity.

Bridges have been washed away and plantations badly damaged and the fruit trade had been crippled as the result of heavy rains.

According to Hendricksen, he reached Bocas del Toro from Port Union on Feb. 5 to find that rain had fallen in torrents, night and day, for more than a week, and the entire territory was under water from three to five feet.

People were wading around waist deep on the plantations, bridges had been washed from their fastenings and communication had been entirely cut off from the Changuinola district.

A Stringent Liquor Law

Topeka, Feb. 12.—The most stringent anti-liquor measure ever seriously considered in the Kansas legislature was passed by the senate with but one dissenting vote. The measure absolutely prohibits the sale of liquor by drug stores, aside from the right to sell wines to churches for communion services.

CHILD'S DREADFUL SKIN TROUBLES

Had Sixty Boils when but Six Months Old—Was Annually Attacked by a Humor—It Looked Red-Like a Scald and Spread Over Half Her Head—Both Troubles are Cured,

NO PRAISE TOO HIGH FOR THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"When my little Vivian was about six months old, her papa had a boil on his forehead. At that time the child was covered with prickly heat and I suppose in scratching it, her own head became infected for it broke out in boils one after another. She had about sixty in all and I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which cured her of them entirely. Then, some time later, her little foot got sore between the toes. Being afraid it was salt rheum, I spoke to our doctor. He gave me a powder which dried it up, but soon after it broke out behind her ears. They cracked up on to her head and the humor spread up on to her head, on several occasions it was nearly half covered. The humor looked like a scald, very red with a sticky, clear fluid coming from it. This occurred every year. I think it was toward the spring. I always bathed it with warm water and Cuticura Soap, and applied Cuticura Ointment which never failed to cure it. The last time it broke out was when she was six years old. It became so bad that I was discouraged. Then I procured a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent which soon cleared it out of her blood. I continued the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment with the Resolvent until she was perfectly well. She is now about eight years old and has never been troubled in the last two years. We also find Cuticura Resolvent a good spring medicine and we are just giving the children Cuticura Resolvent Pills as a tonic. We don't think any one can praise Cuticura Remedies too highly. Mrs. M. A. Schwerin, 674 Spring Wells Ave., Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24, 1908."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Form of Eczema, Children and Adults, including Cuticure Soap, Ointment, and Cuticure Resolvent Pills, to Cure the Skin and Cuticure Pills, to Cure the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Foster Drug & Chemical Co., 250 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY
Capital \$3,000,000 00 Surplus \$3,000,000 00
NEWPORT BRANCH, 303 THAMES STREET
PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.
Moneys deposited in the Savings Department of Industrial Trust Company on or before the fifteenth days of February, May, August and November, draw interest from the first day of said months.
Dividends are paid in February and August.
Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Assignees and Receivers depositing their funds with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liabilities.
We Solicit Your Business.

SCHREIER'S,
143 Thames Street
GREAT BARGAIN SALE
—IN—
Millinery
ENTIRE STOCK OF
WINTER GOODS
To be Sold at Less Than Cost.
All our Fine TRIMMED HATS
To be sold at prices to tempt the buyer—goods in every department in our line at less than cost.
SCHREIER'S.

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT
"IT'S ALL IN THE SHREDS"
OUR SUPPLY OF
SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT
the favorite breakfast cereal, is always fresh. We carry no stale stocks of anything.
S. S. THOMPSON,
A great many people are satisfied with the White Ash Stove and Nut Coal which we sell for
\$6.00 per ton on the wharf
\$6.50 Delivered
Why not try some?
Newport COAL Company
PHONE 222 opp. Post Office
"Weights Guaranteed."

CHAFING DISHES
With an ALCOHOL Lamp you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.
With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.
We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.
OLD COLONY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Cleveland House
27 CLARKE STREET.
The most modern and up to date House in the City.
A perfect House for Permanent or Transient Guests.
Rates, \$2.00 Per Day.
SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.
Apply to
CORNELIUS MORIARTY, Prop'r.
PERRY HOUSE,
WASHINGTON SQUARE.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
Under entirely new management.
Newly furnished suites with bath up to date. Rates \$3 up. Special Rates by the Week.
F. H. WISWELL, Proprietor.
F. W. PUTMAN, OPT. D.
SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONIST
—AND—
Dispensing Optician.
Formerly with H. A. HEATH AND SONS
Children's Eyes a Specialty.
If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, or if you have a great deal of trouble with your eyes, have them attended to at once by a competent man. The prescriptions that were on the old spectacles & contact now on the new, will give you fine optical repairs of all kinds. Quality's prescription gives personal attention.
1113 SPRING STREET.
H. S. MILLIKIN,
Real Estate Agent

AN ARAB SURGEON.

His Own Story of a Wonderful Operation He Performed.

Mr. Walter H. Harris in his account of a journey to Tafflet tells the story of a wonderful operation in surgery as it was reported to him by a native doctor who was traveling in his company.

"I think the old man fancied that I doubted his skill. At least, he was always holding forth upon the subject and, continually repeating the story that when he Algeria he had been offered a fabulous salary—the sum varied each time the tale was told—to remain in charge of the military hospital at Algiers, an honor which he had declined.

"He never tired of narrating the facts and details of his most successful operation. There is a sect in Morocco called Hammachi, who are followers of a certain saint named Mekinez. These devotees amuse their audience—and themselves, too, let us hope by throwing into the air heavy cannon balls, which they allow to fall upon their shaven crowns. On the occasion in question a Hammachi had unfortunately been wanting to religious power, for the cannon ball crashed his skull.

"My old friend had been called to the rescue. According to his account, he removed the broken part of skull, replacing it with the skull of a green pumpkin, and closed the skin over it. In a month's time, he said, the patient was not only contented, but was once more hard at work practicing his religious habits, with not only a rounded and renovated skull, but even a few crop of hair."

THE SILVER FOX.

He is a Glorified Freak of the Red Fox Breed.

Only those who in the wilderness of the north can fully know the magic in the name silver fox. The silver fox is not of different kind, but a glorified freak of the red fox. His parents may have been the commonest kind of red foxes, but nature in extravagant mood may have showered all her gifts on this favored one of the offspring and not only clad him in a marvelous coat, but gifted him with speed and wild and brains above his kind to guard his precious wealth. And need he has of all such power, for this exquisite robe is so mellow rich, so wonderful in style, with its glass black and delicate frosting, that it is the most desirable, the most precious of all furs, worth many times its weight in gold, the noblest peltry known to man. It is the proper robe of kings, the appanage of great imperial thrones today, as was the velvet mantle in the days of Rome. This is indeed the hunter's highest prize, but so guarded by the cunning beast and the wild and hunt of the best himself that it is through rare good luck more than hunter skill that a few of these fur jewels are taken each year in the woods.

There are degrees of rank among these peltries. They range in quality even as diamonds range, and the hunters have a jargon of their own to express all shades between the cross and the finest silver black.—*Ernest Thompson Seton in Century Magazine.*

Influence of Food.

"What do you think of the theory that food has a potent influence in determining character?" asked Mr. Smithfield as he put three lumps of sugar in his coffee.

"I guess it's all right," replied Mr. Wood as he sipped a portion of his breakfast. "It always seems a little remarkable to me when you order lobster."

"Well," retorted Mr. Smithfield good humoredly, "I ought to have known it was dangerous to lead you money after I discovered your fondness for beefs. But, seriously, if there were anything in the theory, wouldn't it make a man sheepish to eat mutton?"

"It would, and prize fighters ought to restrict themselves to a diet of scraps."

All in the Mind.

On the opening day of one winter season the late Professor Tait of Edinburgh university entered the natural philosophy class room in the midst of the uproarious applause common to these occasions.

Presently he looked up at the tumultuous benches above him, with the smile of one who had known the ways of students for a lifetime. At last, when a momentary lull came, he remarked, his gray eyes twinkling: "Gentlemen, I must remind you that there is really no such thing as noise. It is merely a matter of subjective impression."

No Flies on Him.

Two Irishmen, just landed, stopped at a private boarding house on one hot July night. Retiring early, they left the window open and the light burning brightly. The mosquitoes swarmed into the room and began biting.

Mike, awakened, called to Pat to put out the light. Pat got up and put it out and crawled back to bed again. Pat awoke about an hour later and found the room full of fireflies and said: "It's no use, Mike. They are coming in with lanterns!"

Pleasure Trips.

"Going to the north pole is no pleasure trip," said the sympathetic friend.

"Well," answered the arctic explorer, "it reminds me somewhat of the average pleasure trip. Everybody is so anxious to start and so glad to get home."

Mostly Down.

Brown (expatiating on the merits of his latest bargain in motors) "I don't say she's much to look at, but you should see the way she takes a hull friend, catagorically—up or down?—Low den bunch."

They never taste who always drink. They always talk who never think.—*Prior.*

Nature never did betray the heart that loved her.—*Barrow.*

His Wonderful Method.

"You haven't been married very long, have you?" said a friend at the table to a young man who was shaking "Mr. and Mrs." in the registry for visitors at the desk at the entrance.

"How did you know?" demanded the young man.

"Oh, we get used to such people here and can tell them every thing," was the response.

"You haven't written that name with 'Mrs.' very long, have you? I believe I can tell how long you have been married from the signature," the guide continued.

"Well, we haven't been married very long, but I don't see how you can tell from the signature. How long has it been?"

"Well, let me see." The guide picked up the book and examined the name closely.

"You have been married five days today," he said with an air of certainty.

"That's right, it's five days, but I don't see how you can tell."

The young wife had been sitting on the marble bench during the colloquy, and now she came forward and said to the guide: "That's right, it's five days, but I don't see how you can tell."

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Guarding a Nail.

A gentleman in Jerusalem told me that he found a Turkish soldier on guard in some part of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where it was not usual for a sentry to be, and implored of him why he was there.

He pointed to a nail in the wall and replied, "It is my duty to watch that nail."

Asked why, he explained that the Latins or the Greeks—i.e., those which had driven the nail with the blow of a hammer, a picture; that a rival sect had furiously objected, saying that it was an interference with their property and wanted to pull out the nail; that thereupon the Turkish government had intervened and set him to watch the nail and see that no picture was hung upon it and that it was not pulled out.

To allow the picture to be hung would have been to admit the claims of those who drove in the nail. To allow it to be pulled out would have been to admit the claims of those who objected to the driving in of the nail. Therefore the nail must be preserved and the picture must not be hung, and to see that this was so an armed sentry must watch day and night. For aught I know he may be watching still.—*Alfred Haggard's "A Winter Pilgrimage."*

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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Blank spaces must be left in the margin for the printer. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature. 7. Direct all communications to Miss E. M. TILLEY, Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1909.

NOTES.

Dexter—The following are descendants of John Dexter, whose sons, John Elmer Dexter and Daniel Elmer Dexter were prominent in the Revolutionary War, from Rhode Island.

Children of John Dexter:
1. John Elmer Dexter, b. 1763.
2. Daniel Elmer Dexter, b. 1761. (No issue.)
3. Jabez Dexter, b. 1766. (Issue.)
4. James Dexter, b. 1767. (No issue.)
5. Nathaniel B. Dexter, b. 1768. (Issue.)

6. Jabez Dexter, b. 1760, and ———, ind.

(7) 1. Joseph Dexter, b. 1780. (No issue.)

(8) 2. Peter B. Dexter, b. 1783. (No issue.)

(9) 3. James Dexter, b. 1785.

(10) 4. Jabez Dexter, b. 1790.

(11) 5. Nathaniel B. Dexter, b. 1799, and Lucy, dau. of Joseph Willard, of Grafton, Mass. Children:

(12) 1. Sally W. Dexter, b. Grafton, 1781, and (1) ———, Davenport, and (2) John O. Loveck.

(13) 2. John W. Dexter, b. Grafton, 1783. (Issue.)

(14) 3. Horatio M. Dexter, b. Grafton, 1785. (Issue.) Mentioned in will of D. B. Dexter.

(15) 4. Nathaniel G. B. Dexter, b. Grafton, 1789. (Issue.)

(16) 5. Waterman P. Dexter, b. Grafton, 1790. (Issue.)

(17) 6. Lucy W. Dexter, b. Grafton, 1792, and John O. Loveck.

(18) 7. Mary C. Dexter, b. Grafton, 1794, and Edwin Harle.

(19) 8. Martha Dexter, b. Grafton, 1795, and Stanton Thurber. (Issue.) Mentioned in will of D. B. Dexter.

(20) 9. Salina E. Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1798, and John Wilson.

(21) 10. Eliza A. Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1801. Unmarried.

(22) 11. John W. Dexter, b. Grafton, 1753, and Sally Bowen of Grafton, of Rehoboth. A housecarpenter. Children:

(23) 1. Sophia S. Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1812, and Norton Carpenter.

(24) 2. Sally A. Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1813, unmarried.

(25) 3. Maria R. Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1815, and Samuel Merry; divorced and married (2) James Fletcher.

(26) 4. James A. Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1817. (Issue.)

(27) 5. Thomas B. Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1819. (Issue.)

(28) 6. Eliza P. Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1821.

(29) 7. Horatio M. Dexter, b. Grafton, 1755, and:—

(30) 1. Isaac, b. Ohio, 1807. (No issue.)

(31) 2. Thomas D. Dexter, b. 1813, in Ohio. (Mentioned in will of D. B. Dexter.) (It is thought no issue.)

(32) 3. Nathaniel G. B. Dexter, b. Grafton, 1789, and 1808. Amey, dau. of Jeremiah Leckie, Pawtucket. Children:

(33) 1. Jeremiah J. Dexter, b. Smithfield, 1809. (Issue.)

(34) 2. Lucy W. Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1811, and Wm. Fletcher.

(35) 3. Nathaniel Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1814, and Mary Ann Leckie. (No issue.)

(36) 4. James Gregory Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1817. (No issue.)

(37) 5. Simon Willard Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1820. (Issue.)

(38) 6. Daniel Elmer Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1822, and Ann Smith. (No issue.)

(39) 7. Amey Dexter, b. 1826, Pawtucket.

(40) 8. Samuel Slater, b. Pawtucket, 1827. (Issue.)

(41) 9. Waterman P. Dexter, b. Grafton, 1790, and Fanny Orne of Attleboro, dau. of James. Children:

(42) 1. Horatio Dexter, b. Hopkinton, 1813. (Issue.)

(43) 2. Anna B. Dexter, b. Attleboro, 1815, and Caleb Ingraham.

(44) 3. George Thomas, b. No. Providence, 1816. (Issue.)

(45) 4. Fanny Orne, b. No. Providence, 1823, and Abner D. Herr.

(46) 5. Waterman W. Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1824. (Issue.)

(47) 6. Henry Bowers Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1827.

(48) 7. Sarah L. Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1830, and Ray W. Patter.

(49) 8. Caroline Read, b. No. Providence, 1832.

(50) 9. Joseph W. Dexter, b. 1831, Pawtucket. Children:

(51) 1. Charles, b. Ohio, 1829. (No further known.)

(52) 2. James A. Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1817, and Mary Jackson of England. Child:

(53) 1. Sarah Sophia Dexter, b. 1834.

(54) 2. Thomas B. Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1810, and Abby Braman of East Greenwich, b. 1820. Was an engineer. Children:

(55) 1. Thomas F. } Twins, b. 1838.

(56) 2. Abby Maria. } Pawtucket, 1838.

(57) 3. Ada M. b. 1832.

(58) 4. Jeremiah J. Dexter, b. Smithfield, 1809, and Eliza A. Marchant. Children:

(59) 1. Jeremiah Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1833.

(60) 2. Albert Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1836, and Julia ——— of Smithfield, and had Wm. Albert Dexter, b. 1838.

(61) 3. Mary Eliza, b. Pawtucket, 1842.

(62) 4. Simon Willard Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1820, and Anne Eliza S. Brown. Children:

(63) 1. Amos Eliza, b. Pawtucket, 1841. Unmarried.

(64) 2. Emma Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1845.

(65) 3. Samuel Francis, b. Pawtucket, 1847.

(66) 4. Amella J. Dexter, b. Pawtucket, 1849.

(67) 5. Samuel Slater Dexter, b. Paw-

ucket, 1827, married Eliza, dau. of Sylvester Crowell of Providence. Children:

(68) 1. Sarah F. Dexter, b. 1870.

(69) 2. Nelly, b. 1871.

(70) 3. Charles, b. 1875.

(71) 4. Horatio Dexter, b. Hopkinton, 1812, and Mary B. Mitchell. He was a blacksmith of New London. Children:

(72) 1. Horatio, b. No. Providence, 1837.

(73) 2. Sebastian, b. No. Providence, 1838.

(74) 3. Abner L., b. No. Providence, 1841.

(75) 4. Mary Eliza, b. No. Providence, 1847.

(76) 5. George Thomas, b. Pawtucket, 1849, and Martha Salisbury, of John, of Warren. He was a Jeweller of Pawtucket. Had son George Allen, b. Prov., 1847.

(77) 6. Waterman Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1854, and Mary J. Baker, of East, b. Pawtucket, of Fall River. Children:

(78) 1. Grace A. Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1847. Unmarried.

(79) 2. Clara W. Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1849.

(80) 3. Herbert O. Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1852.

(81) 4. Annie U. Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1854.

(82) 5. Frank Gregory Dexter, b. No. Providence, 1856. Jeweller of Pawtucket. —E. M. T.

QUERIES.

6185. CONLEE. CONLEY—Who was James Conlee or Conley, b. Block Island, June 9, 1768, d. in Greenwich, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1857, where he journeyed about 1785. His first wife was Phebe Worden, by whom he had two children. Married 2d. Abey or Elsie Cole, dau. of Curtis Cole. James Conlee had sister Sarah, married David Kenyon; another sister married ——— Sheffield. Perhaps I am in error about his birth on Block Island. He was living there when he removed to Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y. —E. W.

6408. HOLMES. GATES—Who were the parents of John Holmes and his wife Elizabeth Gates, of Colchester, Conn? Their children were: Elizabeth, m. Dec. 12, 1717, Samuel Loomis, died without issue, May 20, 1760, ag. 67. George, died before 1780; left heirs. John, Dorothy, m. Clement Daniels. Mary, m. John Way. Sarah, m. Thomas Austin. Ann, m. Rev. Joseph Lovett. —E. M. T.

6467. ANDREWS—Ruth Andrews, born in Portsmouth, R. I., June 17, 1730, married Francis Harrison, also of Portsmouth, in Tiverton, Feb. 12, 1750. She was the daughter of John and Mary—Lawton, daughter of Daniel—who were married in Portsmouth, July 11, 1718. Did they have other children? Who can give the ancestry of John Andrews and Daniel Lawton, and the full name of the latter's wife? Was John Andrews a descendant of Edward and Bridget ——— Andrews, of Warwick and Portsmouth, whose son William married, Oct. 30, 1690, Ester Arnold, of Stephen and Sarah—Smith—Arnold? —P. D. H.

Middletown.

By means of a subscription paper and also by two progressive whists given by the ladies of Holy Cross Guild and the Oliphant Reading Club, some \$30.00 were raised last week to aid the Middletown Free Library which is much in need of funds. Under existing conditions, the building is not being all the benefit to the town that it was hoped it might be, as its directors are unable to have it open but five hours each week; on Tuesday from 2 to 3.30 and on Saturday from 5 to 7.30. The building is conveniently situated on the Newport and Fall River car line on the East Main Road and has a very pleasant interior, with large handsome stone fireplace and billings of cherry. The library contains 3000 volumes, 700 of which are fiction, and there is much need of more shelf room, also catalogues, which would greatly facilitate the work of the library as well as the patrons of the building.

On last Sunday evening the missionary journeys of St. Paul were taken up by means of an especially prepared paper given by Mrs. Eliza Peckham. Preceding this and as a conclusion, the pastor, Rev. H. H. Grice, gave a brief talk, following St. Paul's journey upon a large Biblical wall map. On next Sunday evening, Mrs. Grice will conclude the series of four prepared papers by one upon St. Paul's co-workers, Barnabas, Timothy and Silas.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarence Peckham and their son Harold, left the latter part of last week for a few weeks' trip at Eustis, Florida.

On Friday afternoon of last week, the first in a proposed series of teachers' meetings was held at the Wyatt School, school closing at 2 o'clock. It is hoped that by means of these conferences the teachers may become of mutual assistance to each other and that a free discussion of school problems may prove an aid to easier methods of teaching.

The men of the Methodist Episcopal Church are discussing the plans for their annual turkey supper. Although no definite date has been settled upon, it will probably be given the last of the month. A business meeting was to have been held on Wednesday but was postponed on account of the heavy rain.

On Tuesday of next week the annual installation of the officers of the Newport County Pious Grange, No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held at the Portsmouth Grange Hall, Edmund Spooner, of East Greenwich, general deputy, will be the installing officer, assisted by Mrs. Spooner. Mr. and Mrs. Spooner are very prominent grangers, holding office in the state and National grange. They were formerly charter members of Aquidneck Grange, Middletown, in which town they resided for a long period of years, and to which they always return with pleasure. Mrs. Spooner is the present master of Devils-Hill Grange and a member of the "Devil's Team" of the National Grange.

At the conclusion of the installation, a patriotic program will be presented entitled "The Birthdays of our Presidents Washington and Lincoln." During the business session, Mr. Charles Magoon of East Greenwich, state lecturer, will hold a lecturer's conference, to which the five lecturers of the subordinate granges, Jamestown, Middletown, Portsmouth, Tiverton, and Little Compton, have been invited. A fine musical program is promised for the lecturer's hour which is open to the public.

On Wednesday of next week, the

It's So Easy.

A gentle shove—that's all and it picks up the dirt and the dust as clean as a whistle, but that's not all—the SANITAIRE is the sort that can't get out of order or break down, or get lazy and shirk. It is ALL metal but light as a feather; the wheels have no axles, but run on a pinion and have a house all over them so that the threads can't get all twisted around them and stop them from turning; they are on a spring gear which allows them to run over any obstacle on the floor without raising the brush a hair's breadth; the sides are all protected, which prevents you from knocking the paint all off the mop boards.

The SANITAIRE does the work of the broom without the effort and without the dust.

Good-Bye Broom.

Good "Buy" Sanitaire.

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When buying Fire Insurance buy the best; that is buy it in Companies who have passed through great conflagrations, notably the San Francisco conflagration with the highest credit. The cost is the same.

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LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE.

postponed supper to have been given this week at the Methodist Episcopal Church by the members of the Ladies' Aid will be held at the church. At its conclusion, the evening will be in charge of Mrs. John Nicholson, supt. of the literary department of the Epworth League who has prepared an interesting program to commemorate the birthday anniversaries of Abraham Lincoln, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe and Alfred Tennyson.

Lincoln's Birthday was observed on Friday by the Oliphant Reading Club at the home of Mrs. Sarah C. Thurston by a patriotic program in charge of Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Pascal Conley, and Mrs. Harold R. Chase.

In observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, Aquidneck Grange held on Thursday evening at the Town Hall one of the largest and most interesting patriotic meetings that has ever been held by the order. An unusually fine program was presented under the direction of the Lecturer, Mr. Albert C. Young, which included short articles upon the life and character of Lincoln, patriotic tableaux, solos, and interesting reminiscences by the delegation of old members of Lawton-Warren Post of Newport.

Three of the detail from the post participated in the regular programme, Junior Vice Commander George A. Prichard, who sang the Battle Hymn of the Republic; Senior Vice Commander William S. Shuman, who read "The Perfect Tribute," and Department Commander William O. Milne, who read Lincoln's Gettysburg address. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags which were loaned by Mr. William R. Hunter. There was one large flag, 12 x 22, and nine other flags of all various occupied prominent positions. Following the programme ice cream and cake were served and dancing followed. Over 150 persons were present, about 50 coming out from Newport.

McCloskey Goes to Harvard
Boston, Feb. 12.—Jack McCloskey, for the past year trainer of the Boston National baseball team, has resigned his position and accepted the position of trainer for the Harvard varsity and freshmen squads.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Peter L. Falchard of Bliddeford, Me., thirty-six years leader of Falchard's band, is dead. He was 56 years old.

The Springfield, Mass., baseball franchise in the Connecticut league has been sold to J. E. Zeller of St. Louis and William E. Carey of Spencer, Mass., for \$12,000.

No opposition developed at the hearing on the resolve to appropriate \$350,000 for the enlargement of the Maine state house.

At Least Five New Dreadnaughts
London, Feb. 12.—The government has decided to lay down five battleships of the improved Dreadnaught type the coming year. The building of the sixth battleship will depend upon the progress of Germany's new construction.

Bad and Good.
Miss Sue Brete—And you say he look at me and threw an egg at you? Foote Light—He did: "Was it bad?" "The egg was, but the aim was not." —Kansas City Independent.

The Old Moons.
Little Dot—Is there a new moon every month, untown? Mammy—Yes, dear. Little Dot—And does God cut the old moons up and make stars of them? —Chicago News.

BIT OF UNWRITTEN
WAR HISTORY

Reason For Spain Making Peace
With America

Madrid, Feb. 11.—Following the publication of certain cablegrams exchanged between the Spanish government at Madrid and General Blanco at Havana, relative to the surrender of Cuba to the United States in 1898, it is now learned that fear of an American attack upon the coast of Spain and a subsequent revolution in this country was the official reason for Premier Sagasta's decision to make peace with the United States.

Moreover, this decision was reached before the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago were concluded.

PORTRAYED A DRUNKARD

Realistic Actor Takes His Own Life
In New York by Hanging

New York, Feb. 12.—Charles Warner committed suicide last night by hanging himself in his room at the Hotel Seymour.

Warner achieved prominence in England several years ago by his interpretation of the character of a drunkard in the play called "Drink," based on Zola's novel "Nana." His portrayal of the last stages of delirium tremens was made the theme for sermons in pulpits in every part of Great Britain, the effects of alcoholism depicted by the actor being seized upon as a frightful object lesson.

Recently Warner went into vaudeville, achieving considerable success in a sketch called "At the Telephone." The suicide, who had been acting strangely for several months, left a rambling note, in which he laid his self-destruction to the "persecution of thieves, liars and blackmatters."

Smallpox Closes College

Liberty, Mo., Feb. 12.—William Jewell college is closed because of a serious outbreak of smallpox among its students, who number 600. Fifteen students have the disease and the entire dormitory is quarantined. Guards are stationed to keep students from leaving for their homes.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NEWPORT, February 13th, 1909.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of REBECCA S. HAZARD, late of the City of Newport, deceased, which Will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice that she has accepted and trust and has given bond as required by law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said City of Newport, for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

2-13w TILLIE A. BACHELLER,

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A nice assortment.

—ALSO—

Notice the Portrait of Lincoln in our Window.

Probably the best you ever saw at a reasonable price.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

You cannot buy a better
PIANO
at any price, or as good a one at
as low a price as at

Barney's
Music Store

154 Thames Street

No. 1863

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, February 6, 1909.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	\$80,312.91
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	39.91
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,750.00
Real estate, securities, etc.	236,631.21
Banking-house furniture and fixtures	31,000.00
Due from National Banks (not re- served)	881.89
Due from approved reserve agents	31,667.40
Checks and other cash items	871.31
Exchanges for clearing houses	4,328.57
Notes of other National Banks	1,175.10
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	902.83

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN
BANK, VIZ:

Specie	\$14,143.35
Legal-tender notes	\$15,863.43
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer 16 per cent. of circulation	5,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	300.00
Total	\$45,722.84
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	18,825.00
National Bank notes outstanding	97,500.00
Due to other National Banks	787.91
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	79,625.55
Dividends unpaid	30.00
Individual deposits subject to check	32,725.55
Demands certificates of deposit	10,479.90
Certified checks	2,181.08
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	50,000.00
Total	\$745,722.84

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.
I, George H. Proud, Clerk of the above-
named bank, do solemnly swear that the
above statement is true to the best of my
knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th
day of February, 1909.

PAUL KIRK BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Edward A. Brown, Edward
S. Peckham, Ralph R. Barker, Directors.

Going to The
INAUGURATION

Do not miss the impressive pageant at
Washington on March 4th.